The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 75 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 27. 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSELLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in. 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in..... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
1914				
24th March	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia †	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	..
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
†This vessel will call at Naples.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.
The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...Rs.	594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON .....Rs.	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8. or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
164 P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Fusan Maru.	Terada	3785	10th. Mar.	27th Mar.
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	20th. ,,	4th. April.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4425	31ts. ,,	7th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Karachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murasumi	4965	6th. ,,	17th. ,,
Asaba Maru	Shinobe	618	16th. May.	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyipur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinugar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUM SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Miles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep	26th Sep.	11th. Oct.
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
†Calling Karachi direct.

FARES	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	s2ndCl Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles-	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles(out from Liverpool --	--	999	--	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.;
Karachi, Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,550,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairel Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	
Harbin	Fengtien	San Francisco
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Shanghai
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tienling
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angles	Cal. U.S.A.	Tsingtan.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000
Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINDA, 2185, Mon. 30th March 11 a.m. †P. D.
DUMRA, 1695, Thur. 2nd April 9 a.m. †P. D.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 3rd April, 6 a.m., Direct & C. M.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie. ‡Cutch Mandvie.
FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "DUMRA", 1695 tons, on Thursday the 2nd April, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mohomerah.
FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S.S. "BARALA" 3, 148, tons, on Thursday, the 2nd April, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.
FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)
Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTTA .....3418 Thursday 2nd April
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 ,, 18th ,,
†PURNEA ..... 3306 ,, 30th ,,
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 ,, 14th May.
†Calls at Lamoo. Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
27th March. 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA ...	6722	C. F. Osborne. R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	21st Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	894
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
83-85, Medows Street, 7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.
Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particulrs on application.
HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank. Ltd.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANN
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

IT IS
WASTE OF MONEY
TO INSTAL
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
without backing these necessary first aid Fire Appliances by an even more indispensable article to help fight a fire in its first and earliest stage and that is The Watchman's Tell Tale Watch, in the use of which one need never be unprepared for a fire. In the use of a Watchman's Tell Tale Watch if a fire does occur, little time would elapse before it is discovered by the watchman who is controlled by a Tell Tale Watch which will always insure the faithful carrying out of the duties allotted to the watchman and which compels him, at such intervals as may be fixed by those who employ him to regularly visit all parts of a building under his supervision during the night. Without a Tell Tale Watch there can be no certainty as to whether the watchman has faithfully patrolled his rounds. Without the use of a Tell Tale Watch
SLEEPING RAMOSEES
are encouraged. It is rumoured that the last fire at Colaba was only discovered after the roof of the building fell in. What became of all the Watchmen employed on the Colaba Cotton Green and the Mills in that vicinity?
The work of early detection of fire is essential and only possible with a
WATCHMAN'S TELL TALE WATCH
and early detection of fire by a watchman offers an opportunity of dealing with it before it spreads and defeats the possibilities of any Hand Fire Extinguisher which can be used by the watchman himself after he has signalled the assistance of the Fire Brigade
Tell Tale Watches at Rs. 65/- each may be obtained from
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE
CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital. Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.
Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.
INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZ EE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1.000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.
21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
owflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
hite Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. gallns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.
Circulars & books applied gratis on application.
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per Line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI.—For seats in Mail Motors or Reserved Cars from Wathar apply to THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Mahableshwar. 1939b.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED Agents on salary. Apply to THE IMPERIAL PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, DELHI. 2010

WANTED TO LET AT ONCE an airy office room in Front of Hornby Road. Apply B. P. MASTER & Co., 231, Hornby Road. 2044

WANTED:—BACHELOR to share furnished FLAT in Middle Colaba. E. L. and F. Apply No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1400

WANTED immediately FIRST CLASS DENTAL MECHANIC. Apply Drs. BOYES and CARR, Dental Surgeons, 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2019

WANTED, for a Native State, a EUROPEAN EDUCATIONIST of Indian experience. Salary Rs. 700 with free house. Kindly address to Box No. 356. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2048

WANTED an Eurasian or East Indian CUTTER having good experience for Gent's Tailoring Co. Apply sharp to Box No. 524, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1402

A COOK for Officers' Mess, 1st York and Lancaster Regt., Jubbulpore. Wages Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100. Copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, may be sent to MESS PRESIDENT. 1343

WANTED.—3RD OFFICER for Indian Government Telegraph Steamer "Patrick Stewart." Particulars of service, pay, etc., will be furnished on application to THE DIRECTOR, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Karachi. 1341

MEDICAL.—WANTED AT ONCE. A good all round young European Doctor to assist another in a growing practice in Bengal. Good prospects for smart man. Address "MEDICO," Messrs. COX & Co., Calcutta. 1343

EXPERIENCED Indian Journalist would be glad to act as PRIVATE SECRETARY to Bombay Public Man. Free in the mornings. Highest references. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1401

WANTED employment as Assistant Manager or Spinning Master, by Roorkee graduate in Spinning and holder of second class Board of Trade certificate. Three years practical experience. Apply Box No. 358, Advt. Department, "Bombay Chronicle." 2056

WANTED as soon as possible—A First Assistant Mistress for the Girls' School. Trained Kindergarten Teacher, with English, qualifications.

Applications to be sent in as soon as possible to—

REV. G. D. BARNE, M.A.,
Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum,
1340 Sanawar

WANTED, for a Native State, a MUNICIPAL SECRETARY. Salary Rs. 125/- (inclusive of horse allowance) rising to 150/-. Applicants must have experience of municipal work. Please write enclosing copies of certificates which will not be returned to Box No. 357, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2048

WANTED.—A LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON, on Rs 100/- rising to Rs 150/- P. M., by annual increments of Rs 25/-. Free moderately furnished quarters. Private practice allowed. Preference given to graduates of one of the Indian universities. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to

MAJOR W. G. NADAKARNI,
Chief Medical Officer & Sanitary Commissioner,
2049 Gwalior State.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Resident Medical Officer to the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal. Salary Rs. 150 per month for the seven months the hospital is open. Fees for maternity cases and a free house.—Apply to the CIVIL SURGEON, Naini Tal. 1341

WANTED in July a Professor of Philosophy. Good salary and prospects for a well qualified man.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Bareilly College. 1342

FOR SALE.

BENNETT'S AUCTION—To be sold on Saturday the 28th March an ENGLISH MADE four-wheeled DOG-CART by Windover and Sons of London. Very light and not much used. 2052

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Bull-terrier pups, sire Peter Lillington winner of 24 cups in the last 18 months. Apply LUGARD, Amraoti. 1338

3½ H. P. HUMBER MOTOR CYCLE with ROC 2 speed gear right up to date Rs. 750/-. Full Particulars from MATHER, 2, ARSENAL Rd., NA. 2045

FOR SALE.—3½ H.-P. Triumph Motor merless ejector high velocity (cordite) tion but sound. Rs. 400. Offers considered. Apply P. M. BAKER, I.C.S., Raipur, C. P. 1340

FOR SALE—Owner Transferred ½ H. P. Oil-Engine water cooling, ignition tube, self oiling with water tank, dynamo and Cabal wire. Worth Rs. 200.

Bargain, Rs. 75 only.

Apply to LOCO. FOREMAN, O. R. Ry., Lhaksar. 1299

FOR SALE.—OWNER GOING ON LEAVE. B.W.M. EVORA, I.P.A.C., aged. A good heavy weight Pony, has played in tounaments. Snaffle mouth, excellent across country, and good jumper. Has carried a lady and would make delightful lady's hack. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply to J.T. TURNER, Rajkumar College, Rajkot. 1337

FOR SALE.—Dark Grey W. G. about 16 hands, 9 years. Up to weight. Good mouth and manners, and carries a lady. Active and safe across country, would make good pig-sticker. Believed quite sound. Broken to harness but not trapped recently. Price Rs. 800.

Open to reasonable offer.

Apply to P. HEMINGWAY, I.C.S.,
1337 Betul, C. P.

HANDS & SON, Jubbulpore, have the following series of Lantern Slides for sale.

1. Masterpieces of Modern Art.
2. A Way at the 300.
3. The Bible and the Monuments.
4. The Romance of a Reign (Queen Victoria's) made by the Woodbury Process. At London prices plus duty and share of freight. 1339

FOR SALE.—OWNER GOING HOME AT ONCE. B. W. M. NANCY, rising 7, I. P. A. C. life. Well measured, will make first class polo pony. Perfect lady's hack and fast trapper. Up to 12 stone. Absolutely sound. Rs. 850 (near offer).

English Buggy, excellent condition, yellow bicycle wheels, very smart. Also set good black English harness, lamps, etc. Tyres used six months. Cost without harness, Rs. 600 last July. Rs. 450 (near offer).

Turnout, Rs. 1,150.

Apply Capt. K. E. COOPER,
1336 110th Mahratta L. I., Belgaum.

A 3 H.-P. Free engine, 2 speed gear, All-days and Onions 1913 model Motor Bicycle, in perfect running order, complete with 3 butt ended inner tubes. (1 new), acetylene lamp and generator, pump, full repair outfit and spares, condition good as new. Not run 700 miles. Price Rs. 750, offers considered.

Also the property of Capt. J. L. BUXTON, gone home.

A Bay Waler Horse, aged, 16 hands. Very good pigsticker and quiet to ride. Has been laid up owing to fall, but is now going sound. Price Rs. 400, offers considered.

Apply J. D. CALVERT, Rifle Brigade, The Fort, Delhi. 1349

FOR SALE.—Property of Officers at the Cavalry School.

G. A. G. SEAGULL, rising eleven yrs.
B. A. G. REPULSE, 11 yrs.
Br. C. B. G. DURBAR, 6 yrs.
Blk. W. M. ESTELLE, 8 yrs.
Ch. W. G. JERRY, 7 yrs.
B. C. B. M. PRETTY POLLY, 9 yrs.
B. A. H. LANCELOT, 8 yrs.
G. A. G. MUSTAPHA, 8 yrs.
B. A. H. JOHN MORLEY, 6 yrs.
Br. W. G. A. B., 9 yrs.

The above can be seen and tried at Jubbulpore until March 28th. Up to various weights. Prices from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,500.

For particulars apply to S. RAILSTON, 18th Lancers, c/o H. B. LEAROYD, Esq., Jubbulpore. 1350

FOR SALE.—OWNER TRANSFERRED. Br. W. M. QUEENIE BOWAN, 6 yrs., 14-1 C. T. C. Rs. 1,800.

2. G. W. M. LADY AMHERST, 6 yrs., 14 hds. C. T. C., by Amherst ex Lady Mary. Rs. 1,700.

3. B. Arab Geld. LITTLE DIAMOND, aged. Tournament pony, well-bred. Rs. 900 or offer.

All light weight ponies and believed absolutely sound, 1 and 2 are exceptionally fast and should do well in good company on the flat. Bought last autumn and now playing slow chukkers and coming on well.

For further particulars apply Capt. F. B. SHETTLE, I.M.S., Sholapur.

The ponies can be seen and tried in Goona on application to POLO SECRETARY, 38th C. I. H. 1351

FOR SALE.—12 H.-P. 4 Cylinder Staines' Simplex Car, Coventry Simplex Engine, 2 seater with dickey. Rotax lighting equipment with 7 electric lamps. Stewart precision carburettor. Tyres nearly new. In excellent running order and complete with horn, hood, stepney and spares ..... Rs. 2,250

2¼ F. N. Motor Bicycle with 2 speed gear, tyres in good order. Old but quite serviceable and in good running order ..... ,, 300

Astronomical Telescope, 9¼ inch mirror on heavy equatorial stand, divided circles, 7 eye-pieces, a first class instrument ..... ,, 500

Sold as owner is going home.

Captain A. ff. GARRETT, R.E.,
1344 Kamptee, C. P.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Colaba Reclamation 1st Floor Orient Building. Bed rooms on West (sea view) Rent Rs. 140.

S. R. SUBEDAR,
2046 16, Apollo Street.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL patronized by Europeans only; stands in one of the best and unrivalled situation. Westerly exposure. Rooms arge Terms moderate. B. B. de SOUZA Proprietor. 1919

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Parel Hill with out-houses and stable.

Apply to

VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR,
1973 Esplanade Cross Road.

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSANI B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

TO BE LET.—A small neat residence in Elphinstone Cir partly furnished. Rent Rs. 60 only from 1st May. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 2051

TO BE LET.— A small office in Dalal Street for Rs. 35. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 2038
House Telephone No. 458. 2051

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM it may CONCERN.—We hereby give NOTICE that the power of attorney granted by us on 13th February, 1911, to Mr. John M. Macdonald is cancelled as from this date.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.
Bombay, 26th March 1914. 2054

AGRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to the 5th April 1914 for the post of Health Officer to the Agra Municipality, United Provinces, on a salary of Rs. 300-20-500.

Applicants must state:—

1. Age.
2. Nationality.
3. Present appointment, if any.
4. Qualification and experience.

No one need apply who does not possess a British Diploma in Public Health and the necessary medical qualifications.

The appointment is subject to the rules and regulations published in the United Provinces Gazette of 7th February 1914 regarding the appointment of Health Officers.

B. J. K. HALLOWES, I.C.S.,
Secretary.
Municipal Board.
Agra 19th March, 1914.

THE HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHERY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).
Capital—Rs. 2,00 '0.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zeminder, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, Late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj, Sylhet.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

To,

The Policyholders of the

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERAAIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.

Gentlemen,

I am informed that some dismissed servants of the Society in combination with one or two adventurous Insurance Experts have started a Magazine with a view to bring the Hindusthan Co-Operative Insurance Society, Ld., into disrepute and also that copies of this Magazine are posted free to some of our Agents and Policy holders. I am also informed that a number of Insurance Agents are taking this opportunity to create a panic among our Policyholders so that they may drop their Policies with the "Hindusthan" and take up others through them.

As it is natural that such activities in these times may tempt policyholders to forego the benefit of Life Insurance in the "Hindusthan," I have to call attention of all concerned, to the fact that our Valuation Report will be received in April next and when published the "expert critics" will probably be answered effectively.

The General Secretary of our Society has been publishing replies to these criticism in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," the "Critic" and the "Maratha," which may be read with some interest. Copies of these papers are kept at the Branch office, situate at 40, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, and may be perused on week days between 12 noon and 4-30 p.m.

26/3/14. S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

NOTICE

Re. Insolvency Nos. 573 & 622 of 1913
AND
Re. Velji Narpal & Co. Vasanji Velji & Co. and Vassanji Passu & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above firms or any of them should lodge their claims with the necessary proofs within 14 days hereof at the Pehdi at Vadgadi Mandvi of Khimji Neghji one of the Trustees appointed by the High Court of Bombay in Insolvency by an Order dated 18th February 1914. All claims not lodged within the said period will be deemed to be waived.

The debtors of the said three firms or of any of them are hereby required to pay all moneys due by them to the Trustees or to the undersigned as their attorneys at their office No. 5 Bell Lane, Fort, within seven days from the date hereof.

Dated this 26th day of March 1914.

JAMSETJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Trustees of the Composition Scheme sanctioned by the
2053 High Court.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HORMASJI ARDESHIR WADYA of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate lying and being at 2nd Khataralli Lane without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 59 feet in length and 36 feet in breadth registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1275 Old Survey Nos. 459 to 462 and New Survey Nos. 7519, 7521 and assessed by the Assessor and Collect of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 1034 Street No. 25 and bounded on or towards the East by the prope rustees of Shri Surti Dassa Porwad Ban mmunity, on or towards the West by the said Khataralli Lane on or towards the North by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Hira Baug and on or towards the South by the vacant land of the said Hormasji Ardeshir Wadya.

Dated this 26th of March 1914.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
2056 Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Gaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Through Carriage (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla); Bombay and Peshawar and Jhansi and Dehra Dun (for Mussoorie).

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay.	Stations.		UP. To Bombay.
H. M.			H. M.
17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay....	Arr.	12-35
22-14 Arr.	Manmad	Dep.	7-12
7-52 ,,	Bhopal	,,	20-57
10-35 ,,	Bina	,,	18-18
13- 4 ,,	Jhansi.....	,,	15-46
15- 8 ,,	Gwalior	,,	14- 0
17-40 ,,	Agra Cantonment.....	,,	11-12
18-44 ,,	Muttra	,,	10-14
21- 0 ,,	Delhi.....	,,	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
22- 0 ,,	Ghaziabad	Dep.	7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment	,,	5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment.....	,,	2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana.....	,,	23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundur.....	,,	22-37
8- 4 ,,	Amritsar	,,	21- 1
9-33 ,,	Lahore	,,	20- 0
10- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	18-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7 10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	24- 0
12-10 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay ...	Arr.	12-35
18- 4 Arr.	Jhansi.....	Dep.	15-46
18-50 Dep.		Arr.	15-14
16-15 ,,	Orai.....	Dep.	13- 9
18-35 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	10-52
19-50 Arr.	Lucknow.....	,,	9-32

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.

3-24 Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15 26
5-18 ,,	Gwalior.....	Dep.	14- 0
1- 0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7 35
1- 4 Arr.	Saharanpur.....	Dep.	3-58
5- 0 Dep.		Arr.	2-50
6-43 Arr.	Lhaksar	Dep.	1-42
7-10 Dep.		Arr.	23-50
0-25 Arr.	Dehra Dun.....	Dep.	21-15

For Up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
262 General Traffic Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

DANCING LESSONS.

MLLE-SINGY,
Taj Mahal Hotel,
Room 122,

Gives lessons in latest Society Dances—Tango, Boston, One Step (American), etc.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL DANCE.

Friday, the 27th March, 1914.

PROGRAMME FOR THE DANCE.

1. Valse.....Luna.....Lincke
2. One-Step.....Sandy Mac.....Key.
3. Valse.....The Girl in the Train. Fall
4. Two-Step.....Uncle Sammy....Holzmann.
5. Valse.....Girls of Vienna....Ramzak,
6. Tango.....Swaying.....Ross.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

To-Night

Special Attraction.

Farewell Performance of

THE MELBOURNES

The Revue Specialists.

On this occasion the **MELBOURNES** will present the strongest programme, a Pot Pourri of all the Amusing and Original specialities.

FUN IN A SENTRY BOX

MISS ELSIE PATTMANN

Soprano.

Mr. GEORGE ROBINS

A marvel of Versatility.

THE £ 500,000
COLABA COTTON FIRE.

Specially filmed by Vernon & Co., for the Excelsior.

The Opening of the Docks by H. E. The Viceroy.

A wonderful clear portrayal of Bombay's notabilities and greatest event, by Vernon & Co.

Max Martin's Topical Cartoons (more amusing than ever).

GARDEN PARTY

in honor of H. E. the VICEROY
by H. E. the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
at 6-30 and 10 o'clock p. m.

ANOTHER BIG ATTRACTION!!

On Saturday, March 28.

Mr. [illegible] OBINS

Presents

TH EXCELSIOR PIERROTS.

Mr. rge Robins, the well-known London Entertainer, will introduce for the first time in Bombay—Songs, Quartettes and Musical Comedy, as performed in the principal theatres in England by his famous Company:

"THE GAY GONDOLIERS."

Every Dance New.
Every Item Fresh.
Forty minutes of Rollicking Musical Comedy.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, March 28th.
RETURN & FAREWELL VISIT
OF
Mr. EDGAR WARWICK
AND HIS
COURT CARDS,

Under Special Arrangement with the Excelsior Theatre.

A SPECIAL MATINEE
will be given on
SUNDAY, Mar. 29th, at 5 p. m.

Prices Rs. 4, 3 2, and 1.

PLAN AT MESSRS, ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS:

LA SCALA

and

PALACE OF VARIETIES

in connection with

BANDMANN'S

and

HARRY RICKARDS

Tivoli Theatre Ltd.,

COMMENCING

Friday, April 3rd.

With the following "STAR" attractions from the leading Variety Theatres of the World.

REYNOLDS AND DONEGAN
REYNOLDS AND DONEGAN
REYNOLDS AND DONEGAN
The Champion Roller Skaters of the World.

The Singing Venus
LUCILLE SAVOY
LUCILLE SAVOY
Presenting a Parisian Art Posing and Vocal Novelty.

ALBERTO MARINI
ALBERTO MARINI
Leading Tenor of the Quinlan Opera Co.

The Yankee Doodle Duo
WILLIAMS AND RANKIN
WILLIAMS AND RANKIN
WILLIAMS AND RANKIN
In their Famous Musical Act.

And the latest "STAR" Pictures direct from London.

Commencing Friday, April 3.

PRICES:
Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Circle, Rs. 1; Gallery. As. 8.

Booking Plans at Rose & Co.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

357, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

THE LATEST COLONIAL NOVELS.

Paper Covers, Rs. 1-12; Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

THE WANDERER'S NECKLACE. By H. Rider Haggard.
SOMETHING AFAR. By Maxwell Gray, Author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," etc.
THE HAPPY HUNTING GROUND. By Alice Perrin, Author of "The Anglo-Indians," etc.
A GIRL FROM MEXICO. By R. B. Townshed, Author of "Love Pine."
THE WHITE LINEN NURSE. By the Author of "Molly Make-Believe."
THE QUESTING BEAST. By Ivy Low.
THE GOLDEN ROAD. By L. M. Montgomery, Author of "Anne of Green Gables."
THROUGH OTHER EYES. By Amy McLaren, Author of "Baubee Jock."
JOHN O' JAMESTOWN. By Vaughan Kester, Author of "The Prodigal Judge."
THE FOUR FACES. By Wm. Le Queux.
THE MASTER OF MERRIPET. By Eden Phillpotts.
CUDDY YARBOROUGH'S DAUGHTER. By Una L. Silberrad, Author of "Success," "Desire," etc.
GRANNIE FOR GRANTED. By Mrs. George Wemyss, Author of "The Professional Aunt," etc.
LOVE IN THE HILLS. By F. E. Penny, Author of "The Sanyasi," etc.
THE STREETS OF ASCALON. By Robert W. Chambers, Author of "The Younger Set," etc.
THE CORYSTON FAMILY. By Mrs. Humphry Ward, Author of "Robert Elsmere," etc.
WRIT IN WATER. By Sydney C. Grier, Author of "The Heritage," etc.
THE REMINGTON SENTENCE. By W. Pett-Ridge, Author of "Splendid Brother," etc.
THE GAY DRAGOON. By L. F. Harding. (Cloth only).
THE POISON BELT. By Sir A. Conan Doyle, Author of "The Lost World."
RED WRATH. By John Oxenham, Author of "Quest of the Golden Rose."
A DINNER OF HERBS. By Algernon Gissing, Author of "The Herdsman."
THE DOUBLE LIFE OF MR. ALFRED BURTON. By Phillips Oppenheim, Author of "The Missing Delora," etc.
SMOKE BELLEW. By Jack London, Author of "A Son of the Sun," etc.
THE GOLDEN HOLE. By James Blyth.
FASCINATION. By Cecil C. Lowis.
HEARTS COURAGEOUS. By Hallie Ermine Rives.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A Sensational Animal Drama

"THE TIGER LILY."

A Unique Dramatic Production introducing a Trained Bengal Tiger as one of the Actors.

Thrilling and Exciting Episodes.
Heart-rending Pathos.
Startling and Magnificent Climax.

GAUMONT'S GRAPHIC. LATEST NEWS IN PICTURES.

This Week—Latest White Star Liner "Brittanic" launched at Belfast.

Labour Protest in Hyde Park against South African Ddeportations; etc., etc.

3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.

7 to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15.

Films or Sale or Hire.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT

GRAND DEBUT OF **BOOBIE**

THE ALMOST HUMAN DOG

The most wonderful and marvellous Dog o the Vaudeville stage.
Can do everything but talk

LAST WEEK of the Operatic Vocalist

LA BELLE TAMARA

Come To-night and hear her sing. The Jewel Song from FAUST

6-30 & 10 p.m. TO-NIGHT.

LA SCALA

Thi vce ast Chance of see ng the World's Greatest Contortionists who have created a sensation i the city.

DE MARLO

AND LADY

The Human Frogs have an entirely new Programme.

RETURN VISIT OF THE POPULAR IRIS COMEDIAN AND DANCER

CHICK MORRIS

You have not heard Irish Ragtime! Come and hear Chick sing. Mickie Dooley's Band.

OUR PICTURES

Two Houses Nightly 6-30 & 10

Book Now—Plan at Rose & Co.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 25th March 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fair Inches.		29.858
Temperature of Air	degrees	78.7
Wet Bulb Thermon eter	„	73.8
Dew Point	„	71.8
Relative humidity of Air		0.798
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	85.6
Maximum do do.. ..	„	73.1
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, WNW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind .. do		15.8

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 26th March was 30-086 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of th ship's barometer has to be increased c decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degree according as the temperature of the attache thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it compare with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at rinces Dock Sill.

1914		High Water.			
Day of week.	Day of month	ombay Mean Time.		Depth sill.	
	March.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs.	26	m 11	35	27	1
		11	42a	27	6
Fri.	27	0	4a	27	5
		m 0	6	27	6
Sat.	28	m 0	33a	27	7
		m 0	29	27	4
Sun.	29	1	2a	27	6
		m 0	52	27	0
Mon.	30	1	22a	27	3
		m 1	16	26	6
Tues.	31	2	5a	26	9
Wed.	April. 1	m 1	41	25	11
		2	43a	26	1

1914		Low Water.			
way of week	Day of month.	ombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	March.	h	m	ft.	in.
Thurs.	26	m 5	20	16	10
		5	21a	17	7
Fri.	27	m 5	43	16	4
		5	49a	17	8
Sat.	28	m 6	6	16	0
		6	16a	17	10
Sun.	29	m 6	20	15	11
		6	42a	18	3
Mon.	30	m 6	52	16	0
		7	7a	18	11
Tues.	31	m 7	16	16	3
Wed.	April. 1	7	34a	19	9
		7	44	16	7
		8	4a	20	6

he following are the hours of sunrise and sunset Tords to India Sta ndard Time during the ensuing week:—

March.	Sunrise	Sunset.
26. (Thurs.)	6h. 38m.	6h. 51m.
27. (Fri.)	6h. 37m.	6h. 51m.
28. (Sat.)	6h. 37m.	6h. 52m.
29. (Sun.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 52m.
30. (Mon.)	6h. 35m.	6h. 52m.
31. (Tues.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 52m.
April. 1, (Wed.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 53m.

PHASES OF MOON:—

New Moon	March. 26d.	11h.	39.1m	P.M.
First Quarter.	April. 4d.	1h.	11.5m.	A.M.
Full Moon	do. 10d.	6h.	58.2m.	P.M.
Last Quarter	do. 17d.	1h.	32.2m.	P.M.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 26.

A few thunderstorms occurred in the Central Provinces, Raipur reporting half an inch of rain and Nagpur a quarter. The temperature is now nearly normal everywhere.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 26th March 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. Temperature is generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Karachi but in defect at Jacobabad, Bikaner and Ajmer; minimum temperature is in excess at Ajmer but in defect at Jacobabad, Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect at Bhuj, Rajkot and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the south-eastern districts; Chanda has had 0.10" and Raipur 0.40". Skies are moderately clouded in the area of rainfall and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Minimum temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad records 0.12" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear in the Bombay Deccan and lightly clouded in Hyderabad. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the south-east Central Provinces and local rain in Hyderabad.

Some showers may occur in the south-east Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad. Isolated duststorms are possible in Central India West and isolated thunderstorms in the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on TUESDAY, the 26th of March 1914.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Jan. to date.	Variation 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..						
Jask ..	80.1	68.0	90	.. 4.54		0.55
Muskat ..						
Do. (25th) ..	88.7	74.6	77	.. 0.66		—2.93
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	86.5	60.5	52	.. 1.50		0.00
Rawalpindi ..	79.4	?	72	.. 10.60		2.75
Lahore ..	85.2	54.1	54	.. 3.51		0.33
Sirsa ..	89.1	55.2	45	.. 1.60		—0.07
Ambala ..	88.7	56.3	58	.. 2.23		—3.06
Delhi ..	90.2	64.0	31	.. 0.74		—2.02
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	90.5	67.0	40	.. 0.32		—1.25
Mainpuri ..	96.6	65.5	37	.. 1.52		—0.59
Jhansi ..	96.8	70.8	27	.. 0.91		—0.84
Cawnpore ..	95.4	65.0	52	.. 1.25		—0.73
Allahabad ..	97.8	68.0	33	.. 1.67		—0.44
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad ..	92.5	59.8	43	.. 2.31		1.92
Karachi ..	89.8	70.1	39	.. 2.11		0.68
Ajmer ..	80.6	68.3	25	.. 2.73		1.44
Jaipore ..	92.4	67.8	18	.. 0.86		—0.58
Kotah ..	96.6	67.8	25	.. 1.03		0.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	91.4	65.2	42	.. 1.01		0.56
Dwarka ..	81.4	73.7	51	.. 0.36		—0.22
Veraval ..	79.4	65.8	63	.. 0.11		—0.36
Rajkot ..	93.6	65.2	57	.. 0.08		—0.41
Bhavnagar ..	97.2	69.0	50	.. 0.04		—0.52
Surat ..	97.3	69.2	71	.. 0.04		—0.30
Ahmedabad ..	97.4	67.8	38	.. 0.09		—0.30
Dessa ..	98.1	68.1	19	.. 0.16		—0.25
Neemuch ..	94.1	64.8	25	.. 0.14		—0.66
Indore ..	94.5	64.1	36	.. 0.42		—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	95.8	67.2	51	.. 5.50		2.95
Saugor ..	91.4	67.5	23	.. 2.16		—0.07
Hoshangabad ..	98.9	68.0	42	.. 2.47		0.75
Khandwa ..	100.0	70.2	32	.. 0.30		—0.85
Akola ..	101.0	69.1	51	.. 0.98		—1.02
Amraoti ..	96.5	71.3	29	.. 1.79		—0.20
Nagpur ..	96.6	71.6	59	.. 2.10		—0.36
Chanda ..	95.9	70.8	89	0.10	1.63	—1.00
Raipur ..	97.2	70.0	52	0.40	2.41	0.20
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	85.6	73.7	64	.. 0.08		—0 51
Ratnagiri ..	86.7	73.3	65	.. ..		—0.71
Mormugao ..	86.0	73.0	86	.. ..		—1.19
Karwar ..	86.3	70.0	85	.. ..		—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	90.3	65.1	41	.. 0.08		—0.79
Ahmednagar ..	96.3	67.5	32	.. 0.16		—1.23
Poona ..	98.4	62.7	61	.. ..		—1.14
Sholapur ..	101.0	77.6	30	.. 0.01		—1.68
Bijapur ..	99.4	71.8	46	.. 0.24		—1.23
Belgaum ..	94.4	64.7	41	.. 0.82		—1.35
Aurangabad ..	97.0	73.8	28	.. 0.01		—1.31
Nizamabad (Indur).	95.6	72.9	56	0.03	0.14	—1.67
Hyderabad ..	93.0	60.5	70	0.12	0.12	—2.01
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	87.2	77.1	71	.. 0.93		—2.49
Calicut ..	88.3	70.5	83	.. 4.67		—2.24
Cochin ..	91.9	77.8	68	.. 5.16		—5.92
Colombo ..	90.0	74.6	90	.. 31.84		4.71
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam ..	91.8	72.8	68	.. 0.03		—6.85
Bellary ..	100.2	74.0	67	.. 0.09		—2.37
Cuddapah ..	103.6	70.1	72	.. 3.00		—1.84
Madras ..	90.5	72.2	99	.. 28.73		8.29
Bangalore ..	91.0	64.8	72	.. 0.34		—3.83
Coimbatore ..	97.6	71.1	71	.. 4.37		—0.82
Trichinopoly ..	98.4	73.8	73	.. 10.44		1.21
Negapatam ..	91.2	78.9	67	.. 53.41		23.92

Do you know its Fleurs de France Day?

See page—12.

POWERS OF PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bombay correspondent of Capital" in its issue of Feb. 19 (p. 401) observes:—

"The President of the Bombay Corporation enjoys not a tittle of executive power and authority. He is simply the speaker of the House ....."

Be that as it may in theory, the case I shall presently marrate shows plainly that for once at all events the President of the Bombay Corporation has thrown this salutary principle to the winds and has exceeded his functions.

In the course of the official communication dated 29th July, 1913, forwarding to Government the decision arrived at by the Corporation anent revaccination, Mr. A. M. Tod who, by the way, does "not agree with the Report" of the Committee which on a subsequent reconsideration of the matter decided against compulsory revaccination, has requested Government to take into consideration, among others, the following proposal without any authority from the present house, albeit in its name and behalf.

The proposal in question runs as under:—

"That Government should make re-vaccination a condition of obtaining employment under them and that large employers of labour should be moved) to adopt a similar measure in the case of their own employees".

The predecessors of our present City Fathers, did, in June 1911, adopt the aforesaid resolution, apparently as a mere conventionalism, and upon representations made in favour of vaccination which were not borne out by actual facts, and without any searching or scientific inquiry into the merits or demerits of the case.

Since then, however, much water has passed under the bridge and the reverse side of the picture, the case against vaccination, was in due course presented to the House by the National Anti-Vaccination League of Great Britain.

Nothing is more likely and easier to conceive than that the newly constituted and enlightened Corporation in view of the facts against vaccination marshalled before it, would have pooh-poohed the suggested proposal had it been made the subject-matter of its deliberations, as it should have been, along with the substantive proposal as to general revaccination.

But whether the Corporation would have vetoed or adopted the measure,—and it is immaterial so far as the point at issue is concerned, whichever way the official-cat would have jumped,—my contention is that it should have been put to the vote *when the main question was reconsidered*, and the approval of the members secured before representations were made to Government for and in its behalf to give effect to the same. Similar remarks apply to other proposals made in the President's letter to which the sanction of the Corporation was not accorded.

It was, therefore, I submit, monstrous, unconstitutional and *ultra vires* for the President to have asked "Government and other public bodies and large employers of labour to make revaccination a condition of employment in their service"—a proposal upon which the present House, in whose name it was made, had not pronounced any judgment much less adopted.

If the arbitrary action of the President in the case under review is condoned, a precedent fatal to the principles of local self-government and, derogatory to the best interests of the masses, will have been established.

Yrs etc.,

J. S. MIRZAN.

Bombay 25th March, 1914.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the University College of Science at 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta takes place on Friday, the 27th instant. It will be remebered that Sir T. N. Palit gave a donation of several lakhs to the Calcutta University for the purpose. Dr. P. C. Roy, C.I.E., will be the first Principal of the College.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN PERSIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The remarks of H. E. the Viceroy on the situation in S. Persia, which you report in H. E.'s speech on Foreign Affairs, are characterised by an optimism which, I think, is not generally shared by foreign residents in that country, much less by the Persians themselves.

The gendarmerie at present operating in Fars are for the most part Northern sent down from Teheran to the number of about 1,700. They are distributed over the road from Ispahan and Yezd down to Bushire. The recruiting which was attempted locally in Fars was a signal failure. The Khans were averse to allowing their men, who are the only fighters worthy of the name, to join the force, and the gendarmerie were compelled to fall back on the townspeople. The recruits enrolled from this source comprised the riff-raff and loafers, who threw down their arms and bolted at the first signs of a fight and deserted at every available opportunity. The Swedish officers themselves admitted that they were worthless material and refused to accept townsmen after their first experience. With the advent of the Northern force, it is true good work was accomplished on the Ispahan-Shiraz section, several notorious characters of the Arab Khamseh-Il, who had terrorised the road north of Shiraz, being caught and hanged, but on the road south of Shiraz, things do not seem to be going so smoothly. It is a long time since any robberies have occurred on this section, but this may be as much due to the fact that ammunition amongst the tribespeople is getting very scarce in consequence of the Muscat Arms Regulations as to the presence of the gendarmerie on the road.

The seriousness of the situation lies in the domineering attitude of the gendarmerie towards the Khans and people. Instead of preserving a firm but conciliatory attitude towards the Chiefs, who have every reason to dislike them, they treat these feudal dignatories in a manner almost verging on provocation. The gendarmerie, elated by their earlier successes and priding themselves on being the emissaries of the Central Government, seem to have become imbued with an overweening sense of their own importance. This was in a degree responsible for the affair at Kazerun last November, a dispute concerning which between gendarmes and Kazermus led to the recent disaster to the gendarmerie in the same town. The heavy losses of 40 killed and half as many again wounded sustained by the force, prove the seriousness of the affair. And the fact that the insurgents, who had no powerful leaders and no force of any size, were able to drive the gendarmes and their first reinforcement into a helpless position from which they were only extricated by the arrival of three separate relief parties numbering 300 or more, say little for the effectiveness of the force. It was unfortunate that a large number of women and children lost their lives, but the wholesale looting of the bazars and merchants' godowns after the fight was disgraceful and has called forth loud protests from other towns.

The recent behaviour of the gendarmerie has been productive of irritation amongst other of the more powerful Khans, some of whom are already showing signs of restlessness.

The officers of the force moreover are inclined to exceed their duties and bring themselves into conflict with the local authorities; and relations between them and the Governor-General of Fars are somewhat strained. Respectable law-abiding merchants in the towns have no love for the force and pour imprecations on them and their Russianising methods. And it seems possible, unless a change is made, that the gendarmerie will deteriorate and vanish, which would be extremely regrettable after the large sums that have been spent on it.

—Yours, etc.,

EDWARD CHICK.

2, Rampart Row.

MASSACRE BY A BOY

LAD OF 15 TRIED FOR SIX MURDERS

On March 3, "The Standard" correspondent at Paris in a message to the paper said:—

To-day a farm hand of 15, named Redureau, was brought up at the Nantes Assizes to answer the charge of the murder of no fewer than six people, viz., his master and mistress and all their children, except one, and a servant girl. Medical examination failed to discover the slightest taint of insanity.

The judge and the jury were obliged to rely on the confession of the boy himself, since, as the judge remarked, he had reduced all the witnesses to the silence of death. It seems that a farmer named Mabit was working in the winepress with Redureau, who did not show sufficient activity and whom he reprimanded with the words: "You lazy scamp!" This mild reproof signed the death warrant for the whole family, as the boy was so enraged that he slipped down and picked up a huge club and, whilst Mabit was busy inside the press, stunned him with a smashing blow on the skull. Then, arming himself with a long-handled sickle, Redureau killed his master by cutting his throat.

Returning to the house, a few yards off, he encountered his mistress and the servant girl, who was aged 16, and with his fearful weapon literally hacked the two women to pieces. Then, for fear the children might tell, he proceeded to slash the throats and faces of the two baby girls and a baby boy, aged two, only forgetting a child of six, who was asleep upstairs. When he had finished the butchery he slept in his own room, and the next day hid in an empty summer house a quarter of a mile away.

On being caught Redureau confessed immediately that he had killed Mabit because he had scolded him, and the others in a temporary fit of fear. The culprit was always considered rather a bright boy; he had already passed the primary examinations. Although savage juvenile crimes have been far too frequent lately in France, from time to time, Redureau's massacre holds the record for ferocity and lack of ordinary motive or excuse.

BOMBAY BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR'S WORKING.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society was held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Wednesday evening under the presidency of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The 86th annual report, read by the Secretary, the Rev. James Smith, for the year, 1913, stated:—The circulation of Books and Tracts published by us has exceeded the average of the past ten years by more than 3,000 copies. The circulation of two page leaflets for gratuitous circulation has exceeded the average of the same period by 94,000 pages. The circulation of the S. S. Magazine in Marathi is apparently smaller, but only apparently so, as by the use of smaller, more distinct type, and the more economical arrangement of the matter, four pages a week contain as much matter as five did formerly. The number of copies issued weekly remains the same, 3,100.

The Rev. Dr. Scott moved that the report be adopted and that the following gentlemen be the office-bearers for the current year:—

President, Mr. F. J. Clark; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Kloss; Secretary, Rev. J. Smith. Committee.—Rev. W. R. Bancroft, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Rev. J. R. Cuthbert, Rev. A. J. P. French, Mr. B. n. Athavale, Rev. A. R. Dhawle, Rev. M. B. Fuller, Mr. F. J. Clark, Rev. F. Hart, Rev. W. Hasen, Mr. D. Fraser, Rev. Canon R. B. Heywood; Mr. A. R. King, Rev. Canon, D. L. Joshi, Mr. W. H. Kloss, Rev. Dr. Meckichan, Mr. B. Y. Khisty, Rev. J. McLean, Mr. W. L. Weldon, Rev. M. B. Nikambe, Rev. S. V. Nahator, Rev. W. Lee-Clarke.

In moving the adoption of the report Dr. Scott said it was a very satisfactory one, and showed progress all along the line. They had to realise that the circulation of books was one of the great means of effecting intellectual and moral progress. There was very much yet to be done in the way of organisation. All the Bible Societies in the country should be in union with each other, and with the central body, and similarly all Tract Societies should be in touch, with each other, and each should be connected with the central organisation. The central organisations again, should not be distinct, but should all be intimately related, so that they could work in co-operation. The church must make up its mind to multiply its efforts in the way of spreading religious literature.

The Rev. M. B. Fuller, in seconding, said when he first came out to this country as a missionary in Berar he realised how great was the need for Christian literature. What was needed then, and what was needed now by the common people, in the villages particularly, was something, if he might say so, with truth, something that took hold of the people, and something from which the ordinary villager would know when he had read it that there was a difference between Christianity and other religions. Then they could let him choose what he preferred.

EVERY PROSPECT OF PROSPERITY.

The resolution having been carried, the Chairman said they had passed through an eventful year, a year that could be called a time of crisis. For a long time there was a feeling that all was not well and had not Mr. Smith been with them it was quite possible that the Society would have been in a desperate condition now. They were fortunate in having a gentleman with energy and zeal to probe matters to the foundation, the persons concerned had been punished and there was nothing more to be said. Now the Society was on a new road, the sales were going up by leaps and bounds and there was every prospect of prosperity. In Bombay there were rules and regulations intended to secure pure and fresh food and milk supplies, and surely it was also of vast consequence that there should be a Society which supplied food for the mind that was always wholesome fresh and clean Everyone who had the interests of Bombay at heart must, therefore wish that Society prosperity. Mr. Aston, in conclusion, referred to the departure from Bombay of the late President of the Society, Mr. James Macdonald, who had all their good wishes for his long life and prosperity at his home in Scotland.

In a press communique the Madras Government state that they have had under their consideration the possibility of imparting moral and religious instruction to convicts in jails, and have on several occasions expressed their willingness to consider offers from private gentlemen to give such instruction. They are now pleased to accept the offer made by Mr. S. Muthusawmy Iyer, a retired accountant of the Collector's office, Salem, to deliver moral and religious lectures on Sundays and holidays to such Hindu convicts in the Salem Central Jail as may desire to attend them. Individual convicts will also be allowed to receive exhortations on the eve of their release. The Government will be glad to give their consideration to any proposals of this character that may be made by other voluntary workers.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SANDANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

March 26th.

25th S.S. Vorwaerts	Clinnak	Kobe Feb. 21
26th S.S. Fangturm	Tilemann	Hamburg via Karachi
S.S. Braunfels	Oltmann	Hamburg
S.S. Turnevell	Flumby	Calcutta Mar. 15
S.S. Itaura	Chidley	Calcutta Feb. 24
S.S. Cloutsham	Johnston	Barry Feb. 24

DEPARTURES.

March 26th.

S.S. Baroda	Horscroft	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S.S. Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh via Karachi
S.S. Manchester Miller	Robertson	Manchester via Algiers
S.S. St. Leonards	Carfferals	Shanghai etc.

The following vessels obtained her portclearance yesterday*

S.S. Baronfels	Engelage	Calcutta etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	*Dumbra	for Naumea
„	*Ambra	for Trieste etc.
„	Rinaldo	for Hull etc.
„	Dunra	for Persian Gulf
„	Ujina	for Calcutta

*To Arrive.

S. S. Chakratta:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chakrata left London on the afternoon of the 25th inst.

S. S. Chinkoa:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chinkoa left Port Said on the evening of the 25th inst.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 25th inst.

S. S. Tottori Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tottori Maru, Homeward bound, arrived at Hongkong on the 25th inst.

S. S. Macedonia:—The P. & O. Company's S. S. Macedonia with the Homeward mails of the 21st inst. arrived at Aden at 3-30 a.m. on Thursday.

S. S. Mantia:—The P. & O. Company's S. S. Mantua with the outward mails of the 26th inst. passed Suez at 3-30 a.m. on Thursday.

S. S. Gablonz:—The Austrian Lloyd S. S. Gablonz from Bombay, 10th inst. arrived at Trieste on the 24th inst.

S. S Hapsburg:—The Austrian Lloyd S. S. Hapsburg from Trieste left Aden on the 25th inst. and is due here on the 30th inst.

S. S. Vorwaerts:—The A. L. S. N. Co's steamer Vorwaerts, 3,727 tons, Captain S. Clinnak, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Kobe, which port she had left on February 21, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Fangturm:—The Hansa Line steamer Fangturm, 3,113 tons, Captain E. Tilesmann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Braunfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Braunfels, 3,558 tons, Captain Oltermann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S. S. Turnwell:—The steamer Turnwell, 2,788 tons, Captain E. G. Flumby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on March 15, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Cloutsham:—The steamer Cloutsham, 3,075 tons, Captain T. Johnston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, which port she had left on February 24, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Itaura:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Itaura, 3,362 tons, Captain H. Chidley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on February 24, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Manchester Miller:—The steamer Manchester Miller, 2,766 tons, Captain R. S. Robertson, sailed yesterday for Manchester via Algiers, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. St. Leonards:—The steamer St. Leonards, 2,860 tons, Captain O. J. Cafferals, sailed yesterday for Shanghai etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Baronfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Baronfels, 3,419 tons, Captain F. Engelage, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

Thursday, March 26th. 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Age
A	King George	Burnett	D. N. & Sons
C & H	Hidalgo	Harbord	J. F. & Co
D. & E.	Culna	Farquharson	M. M. & Co
F	Lasna	Dursness	D. N. & Sons
H	Denewell	Mathews	D. N. & Co
J.	Clan Graham	Becket	J. F. & Co
M. St	Leonards	Cofferata	J. F. & Co
N.	Scharzfels	Stryker	W. & A. G.
O.	Sardar	Weeks	P. S. N. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
2.	Indo Mara	Remiya	N. G. K
3.	Wanderer	White	K. N. & Co
4.	Elcin	Potts	M. M. & Co
5.	Rubonia	Luks	T. M. & Co
6.	Rotenfels	Goose	W. & A. G. & Co
7.	Clan Macnab	Green	J. F. & Co
8.	Kirkdale	Gibson	W. & A. G & Co
9.	Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N. & Co
10 & 11.	Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
12 & 13.	City of Paris	Campbell	K. N. & Co.
15.	Jensen Maru	Terada	N. Y. K.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1.	Arabia	Palmer P. & O. S. N. & Co
4.	Sangola	Milne M. M. & Co
5	Cheltonian	James T. M. & Co
6.	Sealda	Johnson M. M. & Co

OFFSIDE.

City of Delhi	Bremmer K. N. & Co

H. W. V. D.

Dumra	Minett M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aesave	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
Abydos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Arlington	Court	Rooks
Atlantica	Sprenger	W. & A. G. & Co
Belle of England	Keley	A. Y. & Co
Bisirle	Mathews	Arab Steamer
Baron Cawdor	Cuskie	T. M. & Co
Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co.
Barenfels	Engelage	W. & A. G. & Co
Braunfels	Oltmann	W. & A. G. & Co
Cairnfoor	Purvis	W. & A. G. & Co
Clotsham	Johnston	
Dalsai Maru	Kira	O. S. K.
Fangturm	Tilemann	
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Inverness	Veners	A. Y. & Co.
Itaura	Chidley	M. M. & Co
Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Rinaldo	Chilton	J. F. & Co
Tilryahi	Kass A. M.	Ieewaui & Co
Trantenfels	Metz	T. M. & Co
Turnwell	Flumby	
Umvolosi	Miller	W. & A. G. & Co
Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co
Vasilefs Constanions	Condylis	D. & Sons
Vorwaerto	Clinnak	A. L. S. N. & Co

The Brahmo Samaj community of Upper India are holding their first New Dispensation Convention at Lucknow from April 10th to April 13th. The Dowager Maharani of Cooch Behar will preside. Amongst other leading members of the community attending the Convention are, the Maharani of Mourbhanj, Rev. Promotho Lal Sen, Mr. Manilal Parekh, Dr. Reuben, Mr. N. L. Sen, Mr. Madhab Das, Dewan Tarachand, Mr. T. L. Vaswani, and Mr. Lala Kasiram.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, March 25th.

The Bombay Mails of 14th inst. arrived at Brindisi this morning.

Consols 2½ %	75 9.16—½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.20½—½
Rentes 3 %	87plus ½
Berlin Cheques on London	20.44—½
Bar Silver Spot	26¾—1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26¾—1.16

Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by absence of Buying.

Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 13.16unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d st. (Bank buying Rate)	½27.32unchgd.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.

3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88¼unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	21.16unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	2unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2⅝—½
„ „ „ „ 6 „	2⅞unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	2½unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans	2½unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19.000
„ Exports to Great Britain	16,000
„ Exports to Continent	5.000
Futures at New York May	12.15—9
Futures at New York July	11.90—5

Declined owing to Commission house liquidation and to unfavorable cotton goods situation.

Spot Cotton at New York	13.50unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13½unchgd.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New York May	12.53—5
Futures at New Orleans July	12.43—4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½plus ⅛
Demand Bills	4.86½unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	58—½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 25th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Imports	11,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—quiet steady.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet

Tone of Manchester Market steady with a fair demand.

Mid. Americans		7.12plus 1
Egyptian F.G.F.		8.90unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	12.18—6
	July	11.93—2
New York Official noon call	May	12.17—7
	July	11.91—4
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	12.57—1
		12.47unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	to-day's price.
M.A.	6.73—1
A.M.	6.65—2
M.J.	6.64—1
J.J.	6.57—1
J.A.	6.53—1
A.S.	6.41—2
S.O.	6.24—3
O.N.	6.16—2
N.D.	6.10—3
D.J.	6.09—2

MANCHESTER.

Manchester, March 25th.

Grey Shirtings 41-42-in 38 yards, 16 by 15	8.7
Grey Shirtings 44-in. 38-36½ yards 9lbs.	9
White Shirtings 40-41-in 40 yards, 18 square	9.7
White Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21	6.5½

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs.		Rs.
5,30,000	were allotted to Calcutta	11,40,000
5,90,000	„ „ to Bombay	
20,000	„ „ to Madras.	

Tenders on Calcutta at ¼ 1.32 (Min. Rate) Received 17 % above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at ¼ 1.32 (Min. Rate Received 17 % above that rate in full

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.04.

Rs.		Rs.
12,20,000	were allotted to Calcutta.	48,50,000
20,60,000	„ „ to Bombay	
15,70,000	„ „ to Madras.	

Tenders on Calcutta at ¼ 1.16 (Min. Rate) Received 17 % above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at ¼ 1.16 (Min. Rate) Received 17 % above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.06.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 85,60,000

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs.60,00,000

Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 @ ¼ 1.16.

Portsaid March 25th.

P. & O. S.S. Mantua today Shipped £40,000 gold to India.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, March 25th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June; London Buyers unchanged	37
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. quiet.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. March-April; sellers quiet unchanged	34½
South Australian March; value unchanged	36

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May; Antwerp value unchanged	54⅜
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May; Dunkirk sellers	56plus ¼
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. March-April-May; Dunkirk sellers quiet	52plus ½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Dunkirk done easier	54—⅛
Linseed Calcutta March-April; London done easier.	51.3—3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May; Hamburg done easier	47⅜—⅛
Bombay Cottonseed March-April; Hull sellers quiet unchanged	£6-1-0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. unchanged	£65⅜
Copper Braziers	£73—¼
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅜

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags, sellers April-August; quiet unchanged	12.6¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F India nominal April; quiet very little offering	12plus ¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers March	9.2½—½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.3—½

Fairly steady.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August: unchanged little doing unchanged	13.2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March-April: value unchanged	11.3
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March-April; value unchanged	11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.: value	10.6¾—¾
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.: value	10.8¼—¾
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.: value unchanged	11.8¼
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.: value steady without activity unchanged	11.9¾

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	34.6
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow	35.9
General Tone of Tallow Auction easier.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber March-April; Buyers quiet but steady unchanged	2.11¾

BOMBAY MARKET.

BOMBAY, Mar. 26,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
8 boxes sovs	6,00,000	Port Said	Mercantile
7 „ gold	3,93,600	London	Chartered
20 „ sovs	15,00,000	Port Said	„
71 bars silver	1,50,000	Shanghai	Hongkong
69 „ „	1,50,000	..	International.
1 parcel sovs.	9.735	Trieste	Eastern.
gold Coins and rupees,	6.797 153		

EXCHANGE.

The Market is quiet but steady with a small business passing.

We quote:—

		s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—			
T. T. ready		1	4 1-32
D. D. mail		1	4 1-16
T. T. forward, to 15th May.		1	4
BANKS BUYING—			
Private D. D. ready		1	4 3-32
Credits 3 m-s ready		1	4 7-32
„ „ forward, June.		1	4 5-32
„ 6 m-s ready		1	4 5-16 to 9-32
Francs 3 m-s ready			170½
Marks „ „			138¼
60 days Hongkong			142
„ „ Shanghai			191
„ „ Japan			149

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 lower both for ready and for two months' delivery at 26¾. The local market is steady at our quotations with a moderate business doing. The up-country inquiry is fairly good.

	Rs	a.	p.
We quote:—			
English bar go.d	23	15	6
Australian bar go'd	23	14	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	10	0
1st Settlement	77	9	0
3rd Settlement	77	10	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 24th March 1914

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	115 *	132 377
B. B & C. I. Railway	56	66,960

* Boxes and Brass,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood Steady to-day though an easy feeling was noticed at the close. A fair amount of business was done in the vicinity of Rs. 95-9, but at the close the market stood at Rs. 95-8 (buyers) for the 30th of March delivery. The rate for the subsequent delivery stood about an anna and a half lower.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market displayed a better tone to-day. Davids improved to Rs. 492½ and Fazulbhai to Rs. 453¾ Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,085 and Standard to Rs. 1.085. Kohinoors stood steady at Rs. 755 Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,850 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1.472½. Vishnu Cotton Preference shares were *nominally* quoted at Rs. 640, and ordinary at Rs. 385. Eastern Bank shares were in demand at Rs. 83½ Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,575 Tata Hydro ordinary shares inmproved to Rs. 1,042½ X. D. Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 76½ and Deferred at Rs. 139. Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 225 and Preference at Rs. 171½ Bombay Burma Trading shares stood unchanged at Rs. 9,000.

COTTON.

The American Market closed easier with futures 4 to 9 points lower. Private cables give no fresh news.

The Local Market is still occupied with the adjustments of the March position. For May delivery there has been some inquiry for fine Khamgaon Akola and Bengals and a small business has been done. The tone of the market at the close is steady. Fine Broach April is Rs. 264-5 and May Rs. 266. Fine Khamgaon Akola May is Rs. 215. New good Broach March 1915 is quoted Rs. 283-4 and fully good Bengal January 1915 is Rs. 212.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry.

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	16,000
Future delivery prices —	
Months.	
M.A.	6.70 — 2
A.M	6.62 „ 3
M.J.	6.61 „ 3
J.J.	6.54 „ 3
J.A.	6.60 „ 3
A.S.	6.39 „ 2
S.O	6.22 „ 2
O.N	6.15 „ 1
N.D.	6.09 „ 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	11	0	C R. T
White Pessi 75 %	5	19	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	13	6	„

Linseed:—The Market is is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown. Ready	8	13	0	R. T,
Bold Brown May	9	8	6	R. T.

Rapeseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore May	8	11	0	R. T,
Yellow Cawnpore May	9	4	0	„
Brown Delhi May	9	5	0	„

Treleed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White	57	0	0
Mughi	53	0	0
Black Kutni	46	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	48	0	0
Small	47	0	0

Mowrseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	6	0	B T

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	6	0	B. T.
April May	11	8	0	R. T

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready	34	8	0
Guzerat ready	33	12	0
April May	7	0	0 R. T

Cottonseed: The market is steady.

Quotations:—

Berar	Rs.	23	8 0
Guzerat	„	23	0 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	18,779 Bales
Wheat	11,933 Cwts.
Linseed	20 351 „
Rape, Rai etc.	6,357 „
Gingelyseed	5,499 „
Poppyseed	17 „
Groundnuts	6,893 „
Castorseed	9,450 „
Rice	5.145 „
Myrabollams	6,796 „
Cottonseed	20,094 „
Mowrasseed	Nil „
Gram	2,498 „
Jowar	4,307 „
Maize	Nil „
Barley	112 „

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

The Local Market rate remains at six per cent. Increases to the extent of about sixty-five lakhs are shown in the cash balances at the Bank of Bengal and the percentage works out at 37-73 as against 35-77 last week and 34-98 the week before.

Government Paper went to-day at Rs. 59-12 and Rs. 95-11, the quotation for small sums being Rs. 96 and Rs. 95-15.

Business was on a limited scale in the share market. Dalbhoom gold shares are again moving upwards after a reaction to Rs. 19.

The advance of Bokard and Ramghur coal shares has apparently come to its ultimate limit at Rs. 12.

The coal trade generally is wonderfully sound, good prices being obtained for 1915, but sellers are shy for immediate delivery owing to the uncertainties of the wagon supply.

Short time commences in the Bengal jute mills on the first of next month. In the meantime raw jute is firm at Rs. 83 for first marks any position and in the gunny market there is good enquiry for heavy goods.

Dr. Graham, who has so long and so successfully managed the Kalimpong Mission, at Darjeeling, is proceeding on furlough next month. Mr. Evan Mackenzie will act during his absence from India, Dr. Francies taking charge of the Kalimpong Homes.

An army of workmen are now busy pulling down the old station of the East Indian Railway at Howrah. On the site of this historic building which was the first station of the oldest railway company in India is to be built a three-storeyed building, to be occupied by the Goods and Claims Superintendents' offices, the Parcel office and the Government Railway Police office. It is expected that it will take about two years to complete the new building.

Mr. Joseph King, M.P., who paid a visit to India lately, had to go into a nursing home almost immediately on his return to London last month. The dysentery which attacked him at Agra was more serious than at first thought; he has had one serious relapse, and the voyage home was very fatiguing. In fact, it should not have been made but for Mr. King's strong desire to resume his work in the House. Naturally Mr. King's disappointment at the interruption of his plans was great. His journey to India was primarily made in order to study the site question at Delhi, but although he reached Agra he never visited the old Mogul capital.

Do you know its Fleurs de France Days
See page—12.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	July	14%	1,577½
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	83½xD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,765
Bank of Madras	do.	12½%	1,450
Bank of Rangoon		5%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	4%	56xD
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 25	do.	Nil	8
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25			17
The Central Co-operative Bank. Rs. 25		7½	27½
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.			
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P.		Nil	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.			
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	280
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 80.		10%	55
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	15
Punjab National Bank	do.		
EXCHANGE BANKS		10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
/12 A		8%	£22 1-2
/12 B		8%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank. Ld, £4	Feb.-		
National Bank of India £	Nov.	6%	83½xD
	Sep-Mar.	14%	000

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	835	
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50	Nom.
Berar Manufacturing				60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing				135
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,		25		645
Bombay United	May-Nov	25		495
Century	Apl-Oct.	6		235
Central India	May-Nov	65		1,85[illegible]
China	Mar-Sep.	50		905
Chinoi Silk		20		400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep	35		1,435xD
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil		460
Connaught	do.	Nil		100
Coorla	April	40		550
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6		115
Currimbhoy	do.	10		220
David	May.-Nov.	20		492½
Edward Sassoon		8		155
Emperor Edward		25		433
Empress	Mar.-Sep.			155
Fazulbhoy	May	20		403½
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50		1,415
Finlay Mills		7-8		312½
Gold Mohur		25		522½
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	60		860
Howard and Bullough	do.	15		500
Hyderabad	do.	60		130
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil		80nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching		4		102½
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40		370
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4		1511
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil		200
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5		95
Jewraj Budge	May	20		400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		125
Khandesh Rs. 610.	June-Dec.	25		595
Khatao	May-Nov.	45		1,333xD
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25		755
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60		1120
Madhavji Dharamsi	June-Dec.	75		1,085
Madras. United	June-Dec.	60		1,000
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50		1,840
Meyer Sassoon		Nil		80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115		2,700
Nawab of Cambay		80		450
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	8		222½
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	25		1,015
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7		167½
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		220
Ripon	do.	Nil		60
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50		725
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35		420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	150		5,050
S. Mahratta	Nov.			50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40		1050
Sun	Oct.			100
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15		200
Swan	New O.	10		275
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50		1,475
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40		1,220
Union Mill		8		150
Vishnu Cotton O. 7%P.		Nil		885
		Nil		640
Western India	Sep.	60		435
Mysore Spinning	July.	15		240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Albert Kurrachee	May.	300	4.80
Breul's Cawnpore	Nov.	45	500
The Bellary Press	Aug.	6%	120
Broach City	Dec.	15	2000
Fort	Oct.	14	13
Godavery Valley	Nov.	6	120
Harvey and Sabapathy		6	95
Hindustan P. & M.	July	40	645
Hingoloe		15	725
Indian Cotton	Sept.	5	60
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	Oct.	10	127½xD.
Kamgaum		7½	126¼
Mahmadpura Cin.	Sept.	20	707
Mehava		71	385
Mercantile	Oct.	Nil	25
Manmar Manufacturing	do.	Nil	20
New East India	Aug.	12½	30
New Mofussil Co.,	Sep.	75	10
New Berar	Nov.	50	2225
New Prince of Wales	Oct.	40	560xD.
Sind	do.	45	80
Surat City	Nov.	20	250
Vulkart, U.P. Ld.,	Oct.	20	290
Vardwan G.P.	Sept.	20	625
		13	184

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep-Aug.	5½%	136xD
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly	Feb.-July	6½	667½xD
Amritsar Patty Rly	Mar.-Aug.	6%	141xD
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July.	4%	118
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80.		4%	117
Gujerat Rlys. Rs. 100.		4%	110
Mandra Bhom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	30
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25.	Jan.-July	4%	25
Sind Light Rys.	June-Dec.	8%	154
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug.	6%	590
Upper Sind Light Rly.		4%	119

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last. Div.	Year.
Allcock Ashdown Co.,	Oct.-May	Nil	130
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20	August	Nil	6½
Bamankua			
Backbay Bath			
Badham Pile		2	9½
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	35
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.		15	900
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd.,	P. Feb.-Aug.	6%	172
	O.	5%	224½
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	20	
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo.Land and Building		20	400
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	Rs. 4	211½
Bombay S.N. Co., P.	Sep.-Oct.	6%	262½
Central I.M. Co., Ltd.	April	2	32
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	2	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	Nil	100nom.
Empire of I.L Rs. 50.		40%	525
Indian Cement Rs. 150.			137½
Indian Mercantile in Co. Ltd., Rs. 20	Dec.	Nil	12½
Indian Cotton Co. Ltd.	Old 100	12	
	New Issue 75	June	7%
			80
	P....100	Oct.-July	7%	200
John Roberts & Co.,	July	10%	183
Jost Engineering Co., Rs. 50.	do.	10%	41
Katni Cement Ordy, 100.			88
Deffd. 40			74
Pref. 100			98½
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175		12½	165
Karrachee Landing Rs.75	July		100
Marcks & Co.,		8	93xD
Marsland Pr Co., O		Nil	80
Marsland Price Co., P		7%	61xD
Napier Hotel Co.,	May.	Rs. 2½	35
O.Govt. S.Life A. Rs.50	July.	20%	500
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	224
Sort Gjanning Co.,		45	860
Sibpur Cpur Syud, etc.			23
Pirdar Bhic G's Co.,	Mar.-Aug.	17½%	70
Soundy Co.,		Nil	70nom
Tata I & Steel Co.,	O.	Jan.	76½
	D. & P.	July.	139
Tata Hydro Electric Co 7%		Jan. 4%	155
			1040
Thacker & Co. 505	May	5½%	905
Telephone Co. 2	April	2½	210
Treacher & Co.	July	Rs. 15	72

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*THURSDAY, MARCH 26TH* 1914.)

The Honourable Mr. S. L. Batchelor, I.C.S., Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted furlough, with effect from the 8th June, to the 17th October, 1914, with permission to affix to it the Divali Holidays and the October vacation of the High Court.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Surat, vice Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., proceeding on special duty, pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Jacob, First Assistant Resident, Aden, is granted furlough for three months, with effect from such date in April, 1914, as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. K. C. Rushton, Principal, Central Police Training School, Nasik, is granted, with effect from 12th June, 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, privilege leave in combination with furlough up to twelve months.

Mr. W. H. Luck, on return to duty, to be District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

Mr. Mohanrai Dolatrai, First Class Subordinate Judge, Broach, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Surat.

Mr. Hari Anant Mohile, Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia.

Mr. Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre, First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Poona.

Mr. R. MacTier to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, vice Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E., proceeding on leave

Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, vice Mr. MacTier, pending further orders.

Mr. R. M. Phillips to be Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar Agency.

Mr. R. P. Lambert to be District Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

Mr. H. R. Hume to be District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey to act as District Superintendent of Police, Surat.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., to be on special duty in connection with the Settlement of Criminal Tribes in the Bijapur District during the absence on leave of Mr. O. H. B. Strate, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., to act as Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. E. A. Elliot, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. L. H. Barford, Assistant Collector of Excise, Panch Mahals, Surat, and Broach Districts, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on private affairs for three months, with effect from 15th March, 1914.

Mr. W. E. Copleston to act as Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, during the absence on leave of Mr. O. H. L. Napier, or pending further orders.

Mr. A. G. Edie to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Kanara, in addition to his own duties vice Mr. W. E. Copleston, pending further orders.

Mr. O. H. B. Strate, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Bijapur, is granted privilege leave for twenty-five days, in combination with furlough on medical certificate for seven months and six days, with effect from 27th March, 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. K. Hewlett, M.R.C.V.S., Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, is granted furlough for three months with effect from 1st August, 1914, with permission to affix it to the Annual College vacation of three months from 1st May, to 31st July, 1914.

Mr. M. H. Sowerby, M.R.C.V.S., Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, to act as Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, during the absence on leave of Mr. K. Hewlett, or pending further orders.

Mr. A. C. Romboll to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Major H. A. L. Happer.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, for a term of two years commencing from the 1st April, 1914:—

Mr. Navroji Jehangir Camadia, Mr. Mohamedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. R. Woollcombe.

The Rev. J. D. Gordon is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain with effect from the 22nd March, 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bennett, M.B., C.M., B.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (E.), I.M.S., to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on deputation of Dr. Jamshed D. Munsiff or pending further orders.

The services of Mr. D. R. H. Browne, A.K.C., Executive Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for famine duty.

On return from leave Mr. K. K. Desai, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is placed on special duty in the Public Works Department, Secretariat, in connection with the revision of the scales of clerks, draftsmen and store-keepers employed in the Public Wrks Department.

Mr. V. T. Agashe, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for two two months and eleven days combined with furlough for such period as will bring the total period to two years, with effect from the 15th April 1914.

Mr. K. K. Desai, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Public Works Department, Secretariat, to the West Khandesh District vice Mr. Agashe.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Government Notification dated the 28th February 1914, so far as it relates to the appointment of the Reverend C. B. G. Collier, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay, as Chaplain of Satara, is hereby cancelled.

The Reverend Adrian Ashworth has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment. The Rev. A. Ashworth, on arrival, to be Chaplain on duty at the Presidency as a temporary measure, and thereafter to be Chaplain of Matheran.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to issue to Mr. Jayrav Hanumantrav Chimnulgund, LL.B., a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in such Court of Courts of the Poona District as may be assigned to him by the District Judge. They are also pleased to admit Mr. Shripad Trimbak Ranade, LL.B. and Mr. Ezekiel Moses Ezekiel, LL.B., as Vakils of the High Court.

THE CONSCIENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

BITTER PROTEST FROM FAMOUS NOVELIST.

"Parliament. . . . works without sense of proportion. . . . Over and over again it turns things over already talked into their graves. . . . And all the time the fires of live misery that could, most of them, so easily be put out, are raging, and the reek thereof is going up."

These striking passages occur in a letter which Mr. John Galsworthy, the well-known writer, sends to the "Times" against the irrelevance of Parliament.

"It is rotten," he says, "that due time and machinery cannot be found to deal with barbarities to man and beast, concerning which, in the main, no real controversy exists."

Mr. Galsworthy does not believe that the party system could be abolished, but he asserts that party measures absorb "far too much of the time that our common humanity demands for the redress of crying shames."

Mr. Galsworthy's protest, which the "Times" comments upon sympathetically, will certainly receive a wide measure of support.

"We have a Parliament of chosen persons, to each of whom we pay £400 a year," says Mr. Glasworthy in his letter, "so that we have at last some right to say, 'Please do our business, and that quickly.' And yet we sit and suffer such barbarities and mean cruelties to go on amongst us as must defy the heart of God. I cite a few only of the abhorrent things done daily, daily left undone; done and left undone, without shadow of doubt, against the conscience and general will of the community:—

Sweating of women workers.
Insufficient feeding of children.
Employment of boys on work that ruins their chances in after-life.
Foul housing of those who have as much right as you and I to the first decencies of life.
Consignment of paupers (that is, of those without money or friends) to lunatic asylums on the certificate of one doctor, the certificate of two doctors being essential in the case of a person who has money or friends.
Export of horses worn-out in work for Englishmen—save the mark!
Mutilation of horses by docking.
Caging of wild things, especially wild songbirds.
Slaughter for food of millions of creatures every year by obsolete methods.
Importation of the plumes of ruthlessly slain wild birds.

One and all these evils are removeable (says Mr. Galsworthy), many of them by small expenditure of Parliamentary time, public money, and expert care. . . . And I say it is rotten that, for mere want of Parliamentary interest and time, we cannot have manifest and stinking sores such as these treated and banished once for all from the nation's body."

SIGNIFICANCE OF MR. GALSWORTHY'S COMPLAINT.

The "Times," in its leading article on the subject, points out that Mr. Galsworthy's letter is interesting, not merely because it comes from a well-known writer, but also because it says violently and with a note of personal exasperation what more and more people are thinking and feeling every year.

Except among politicians, the irrelevance of Parliament is not even usually discussed; it is assumed with a shrug of the shoulders, and assumed not only by those who are concerned with nothing but their own private affairs, but also by those who are most interested in the spectacle of life and the future of mankind. . . .

What Mr. Gals

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Lady Willingdon visits the Cama Hospital, 12-45 p.m.

His Excellency dines with officers of B.V.R. (Bombay Club) 8-15 p.m.; annual prize-giving at Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Teachers' Association, Lecture by Mr. Thornton, St. Xavier's College, 6-15 p.m.

English Mail steamer due, 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 28.

Lady Willingdon visits Bai Sakarbai Hospital 5-30 p.m.

His Excellency attends annual dinner of the Light Horse, Taj Mahal, 8-30 p.m.

Annual Meeting of the Bombay Medical Union at 7-30 p.m.

Maratha High School, prize distribution, Hira Bag, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, March 29.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round commences at Oval, 5-40 p.m.

Bombay University Senate 5-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 30.

Classical Association, annual meeting, Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

	Page.
Leading Articles.	
The Constitutional Crisis	6
Moslem League	6
Notes of the Day	6
London Letter	11
Foreign Cables.	
Army and Ulster	7
White Wolf Bandits	7
Other Foreign Cables	7
Indian Telegrams.	
Delhi Sedition Case	8
Other Telegrams	7 & 8
Special Article.	
The Case for Home Rule	13
Bombay and Provincial.	
Bombay Government Gazette	4
Bombay Chess Club	5
Bombay Corporation	8
More Cotton Fires	8
Girls' Friendly Society	9
Agriculture in Bombay Presidency	10
Bombay City & Suburbs	5
Legal News.	
High Court Cases	10
The Cause List	10
Correspondence	
Conversion to Zoroastrianism	9
Powers of President of the Corporation	3
The Situation in Southern Persia	3
General News.	
The Conscience of Parliament	4
Imperial Budget	9
Rev. Andrews on the S. A. Situation	11
Gray and Walpale	12
Eastern Bank Limited	12
Sporting News	5
Commercial	4
Weather and Shipping	3
Illustration.	
New Sanitary Institute	9

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

Mar. 26.

127. Parade E. E. Co.—The Second Series of all Night Manning will take place from Sunday, March 22nd to Saturday, March 28th; as there will be the last runs of the Season; the O. C. hopes they will be well attended.

132. Proficiency Examination.—The Candidates for the Proficiency Examination should parade on the Colaba Maidan at 7-15 a.m. on Saturday the 28th instant. Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

135. Competitions.—The Carter and Inter Company Cup Competitions will take place on the Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next, 29th instant.

Members who have not yet completed their Class Firing should do so after these Competitions are finished on Sunday next.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt., R.A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

NOTICE.

There will be a Team Competition in the E. E. Company. Bombay Volunteer Artillery to-night at Middle Ground Battery.

There will also be a meeting during the evening for the purpose of electing an Officer to the Company.

(Sd.) R. GRAHAM, Capt. R. A. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.

Mar. 27.

277. Prize Distribution. The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall to-day Friday the 27th instant at 9-15 p.m. (Standard Time). The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at Head-Quarters.

Note. Dress for Officers at the Annual Prize Distribution, Mess Dress, Cloth, and not White as previously ordered.

N. C. Officers and Volunteers. Mess Dress or uniform with caps.

278. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing any Company daily up to Tuesday the 31st instant except Saturday the 28th inst.) Train leaves Victoria Terminues at 6-15 a.m. Members who have not yet completed their Class Firing are expected to do so before the 21st instant, and may attend on any of the above dates.

279. The Transfers. The undernamed are transferred from "G" Coy to the Reserves.

No. 7318 Vol. B. C. Reade.
No. 7436 Vol. L. B. Stedman.
No. 6952 Vol. H. E. Standage.

The undernamed having been re-enrolled are taken on the strength and posted to Reserve Company:—

No. 7302 Vol. C. N. Eich.
No. 7460 Vol. A. W. Puttick.

280 Resignation. The undernamed having resigned are struck oil the strength of the Corps:—

No. 7204 Vol. B. Hope.
No. 6862 Vol. H. M. Kendall.
No. 6948 Vol. F. F. Stileman.
No. 7365 Vol. R. M. E. Brady.
No. 7322 Vol. J. Daziel.
No. 7468 Vol. S. E. Rees.

282. Leave. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lieut. H. B. Murray, from 1st to 30th April 1914.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

The prize distribution of the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School will be held at the School Hall, C. P. Tank Road, on Sunday at 5 p.m. Lieutenant-Colonel K. R. Kirtikar will preside.

MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL.

The prize distribution of the Maratha High School will be held at Hira Baug (ner Cowasji Patel Tank), on Saturday, at 5 p.m., Lieutenant-Colonel K. R. Kirtikar will preside.

HON. DIAMOND HARDINGE AT SIMLA.

The Hon. Diamond Hardinge and party belonging to the Viceroy's Household arrived this afternoon and are staying at Viceregal Lodge. The weather is sunny and mild.

BOMBAY FIRE ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of the Bombay Fire Association has been called for to-day, when the representatives of the various Insurance companies will discuss the question of the recent fires at the Colaba Cotton Green.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

It is notified that the day fixed by the Regulations for the commencement of the Preliminary Scientific, and Intermediate M.B., B.S. examinations, being a public holiday, the Syndicate of the Bombay University have, fixed Wednesday, the 15th April 1914, in its stead.

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS HURT.

The enquiry regarding the death of Balkrishna Raghoba, a Hindu, who was found dead in his bed on Monday last with his head battered, reported previously, was concluded by Mr. Chalk, the Coroner yesterday, when the jury after hearing further evidence returned a verdict of death from injuries inflected by Govind whose act, amounted to a penal offence.

KNOCKED DOWN BV A TRAIN.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, enquired on Thursday concerning the death of a woman named Aminabai, residing at Kurla, who when crossing the railway line at Kurla yesterday was knocked down and killed by a local train from Thana. The driver noticed her between the double lines and whistled, when the woman attempted to run. The buffer of the engine knocked her down. The train was stopped and the woman carried to the morgue. At the inquest a verdict of accidental death was returned.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.

On Wednesday evening a fire broke out in a hut on Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, when a boy-child, Darma Datoo, by name, about eighteen months old, was burnt to death in his cradle, his charred remains being found among the debris. In one of the six compartments of the hut, a spark from the cooking range, set the thatch afire and the woman who was cooking at the time ran out shouting for help. But all the tenants were away, and the hut was burnt to the ground. The child was left alone in one of the compartments of the hut.

NEW REGISTRAR OFCOMPANIES.

It is notified in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" that the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, for the purposes of the registration of companies under the Indian Companies Act 1913 (VII of 1913), there shall be an office in the City of Bombay, and to appoint, with effect from 1st April 1914, Mr. J. C. D'Almeida to be Registrar to perform under the said Act the duty of registration of companies in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, pending further orders.

BANDRA MUNICIPALTY.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901, the following gentlemen are nominated by the Commissioner, N. D. as councillors of the Bandra Municipality for the triennial term commencing from the 1st April 1914:—Ex officio. The Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, Bandra; The Medical Officer in charge Bandra Dispensary; Official; Mr. Balkrishna Wasudeo Pandurang, Assistant Superintendent of Stamps; Non-officials; Mr. W. J. McCaulis; Khan Bahadur Dr. R. R. Dadina; Mr. Cecil N. Carol.

KASAULI PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

It is notified in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" that for patients proceeding to Kasauli for anti-rabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute the most convenient railway station for Kasauli is Kasauli Road on the Kalka-Simla Railway. The road journey from Kasauli Road Station can be made by tum-tum or tonga, and there is a rise of about 1,000 feet only in the 5 miles to Kasauli. Persons proceeding to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli for anti-rabic treatment are accordingly advised to book to Kasauli Road Station instead of to Kalka as heretofore.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 21st March 1914:—Bombay City 113, Thar and Parkar District 14, Hyderabad District 2, Karachi Town and Port 90, Kaira District 5 (for 2 weeks), Broach District 1, Surat District 42, Thana District 11, East Khandesh District 22, Poona District 13, Ahmednagar District 9, Satara District 9, Kolaba District 31, Belgaum District 46, Dharwar District 49, Bijapur District 58, Kolhopur and Southern Maratha Country States 78, Cutch State 26, Kathiawar Agency 15. Total 634.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901, the following gentlemen are nominated by the Commissioner, N.D. as councillors of the Broach City Municipality for the triennial term commencing from 1st April 1914:—Ex officio. The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Taluka. The Huzur Deputy Collector. Official. Mr. Gopal Prabhakar Bhandarkar, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, Broach. Non-officials. The Rev. R.R. Johnson; Khan Bahadur Sorabshah Hormasji; Sardar Trambaklal Bhawanishankar; Mr. Mohanlal Girdharlal; Mr. Zia-uddin Mahmad Usman Maulvi.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday, 22 attacks and 17 deaths from plague and one attack of small-pox were recorded in Bombay City. There were no cases of cholera. The plague attacks were reported as under:—Mandvi 4, Fanaswadi 2, Kumbharwada 2, Tarwadi 2, Byculla 2, Worli 2, Middle and Lower Colaba 1, Umarkhadi 1, Market 1, Dhobi Talao 1, Bhuleswar 1, Tardeo 1, Parel 1 and Sion 1. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 111, as compared with 100 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 122 in 1912. Out of a total of 1907 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday, 98 were found to be plague infected of these 17, the largest number, came from Mandvi, 10 from Chukla, 9 from each of Umerkhadi and Dhobi Talao and 8 from Dongri.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY DURING THE WEEK.

For the first time this season the total weekly mortality of the City exceeded the eighth century and reached the record figure of 809, being an increase of no less than 90 cases over the returns of the week previous. The death-rate, per 1,000 of the population stood at 42.95, while on the corresponding week of 1913, it was 37.90. The mean of the death rates of the corresponding weeks of the previous five years, however, was somewhat higher, viz., 46.32. Plague mortality in the city would appear to be steadily rising and 113 deaths were recorded last week, as against 81 in the week previous and 59 in the week before that. There were 16 fatal cases of small-pox, 16 of measles, 66 of all kinds of fever, 23 of dysentery and 46 of diarrhoea. There was only one case of cholera. The total number of births registered in the week under notice was 360, while in the week previous the figure was 323.

A FORTNIGHT'S MISSION AT ST. ANNE'S.

The Rev. Father W. Wallrath, S.J., will preach a Mission in the Church of St. Anne, beginning on Passion Sunday, March 29th, and closing on Easter Sunday.

The following is the programme for the first week:—Saturday, March 28th, 7 p.m., Introduction. Sunday, March 29th, 8-30 a.m., Prayer, 3 p.m., The Christian Woman, 6-30 p.m., God. Monday, March 30th, 7 a.m., Delay; 7 p.m. Man Tuesday, March 31st, 7 a.m. Temptations; 7 p.m., Creator and Creature. Wednesday, April 1st, 7 a.m., Three Sins; 7 p.m. Sin. Thursday, April 2nd, 7 a.m., Sins of the Tongue; 7 p.m., Matrimony. Friday, April 3rd, 7 a.m., Scandal; 7 a.m., Impurity. Saturday, April 4th, 7 a.m., Confession, I; 7 p.m., Bl. Virgin Mary.

LA SCALA.

TO-NIGHTS' CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

That wonderful contortionist De Marlo and his lady partner have been the leading attraction at La Scala for the past three weeks and have certainly created quite a sensation. His power of contortion of limb and body would be incredible to those who have not actually seen him and many have gone away from his performances convinced that he is gifted with supernatural powers. De Marlo has been induced to stay another week in Bombay, and to-night will introduce several new and sensational feats, one of which will be that of twisting his body right found whilst sitting on the ground. His fair partner also has several new feats.

This being their last week those who have not seen this wonderful couple should endeavour to visit La Scala. The Westerlys Zilla and Xiada and The Three Sisters Siam, after a successful month's engagement drop out of the "Bill" and two new artistes step into the breach. One is a dog named "Boobie" who to all accounts is a wonderfully trained animal and is billed as "The almost human dog." It is stated that he is capable of doing a "turn" off his own bat and performing 30 tricks in as many minutes without a word of command or a whip. The other new comer is an old favourite of Bombay. Chick Morris, who a few years ago made a great hit with his Irish comic songs and eccentric dances. Chick this evening will give an Irish Ragtime Number and relate what happened to Mickie Dooley's Band, and conclude with one of his eccentric dances. The pictures include a drama entitled "The Planter and the Painter" a comic and "Pathe's Gazette." Great preparations are being made for the opening of the new circuit next Friday.

The "Indian Daily News" hears that Mr. Oswald Lees has accepted an engagement on Rs. 3,000 monthly with the Maharajah of Durbhanga in connection with the question of "bunds" (embankments) in that district.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

FINAL IN GARRISON INTER-COMPANY TOURNAMENT.

79 CO., R. G. A. (1) BEAT "E" CO. B. V. R. (0).

The Garrison Inter-Company Tournament was brought to a close last evening on the Marine Limes ground when 79 Coy. R.G.A. met and defeated "E" (Cyclist) Coy. B. V. R. after a hard and evenly contested game by one goal to nil. The back division of the R.G.A. were mainly responsible for their victory, both the halves and full backs playing from start to finish with the greatest of determination. Their forwards were not up to their usual form and showed little combination at any stage of the game, Farmer and Franklyn alone showing good individual play. The Cyclist team seemed off their game, James at back being responsible for a deal of excellent play while Templeton and Hildreth played well though it must be admitted that they missed chances which might have been converted.

From the opening "bully" the Cyclists moved down into their opponents "25" but were driven back by the R. G. A., backs. The R.G.A., then took up the running for a time but were unable to score. Both teams then warmed up to things and set a fast pace only to be interruqted at short intervals by the referees who at times appeared to be unnecessarily strict with the players. Throughout the first period neither side was able to find their mark and these whistle blew before the interval with the score at nil.

With the opening of the second moiety both teams early settled down to hard play, the R.G.A. having perhaps the better of exchanges. After 10 minutes up and down play the R.G.A., scored the only goal, Franklyn being a little lucky in beating Humphreys in goal who hesitated in getting out to clear the ball. With one goal down the Cyclists did their utmost to get on terms without success. Templeton, Hildreth and Lynn all in turn carrying the ball down into the circle only to fail at the final attempt. The R.G.A. were given an anxious time for the last 10 minutes and resorted to all kinds of play being particularly partial to football without the referee being able to detect their faults. With the assistance of the referee the R.G.A. were able to prevent the Cyclists from scoring a single goal when they might have placed at least three to their credit during the closing 10 minutes. The R.G.A. forwards were not able to become at all dangerous and seldom got beyond their own half after scoring their only goal.

LUSITANIANS (2) BEAT CUSTOMS (1).

In a friendly game last evening on the Esplanade, the Lusitanians just succeeded in defeating the Customs by the odd goal in three. Both teams showed splendid form and are guaranteed to give a good account of themselves in the coming Aga Khan Tournament.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ATHLETIC CLUB (5) BEAT PARSI PIONEERS. (2)

The G. I. P. Ry. Athletic Club showed great improvement in a friendly game last evening on the Gymkhana ground when they defeated the Parsi Pioneers by five goals to two. The Railwaymen are still a little weak in the back division, but after the inclusion of their up-country players, they will be a hard team to beat in the approaching Turnament.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND FIXTURES.

The following games in the first round of the above tournament will be played off during the week ending Saturday, the 4th April, 1914, on the dates noted against each. Arrangegents are subject to alteration if necessary. All games to commence at 5-40 p.m. sharp.

MONDAY, 30TH MARCH.

Parsi Pioneers' Hockey Club v. Parsi Cyclists Sporting Club.

TUESDAY, 31ST MARCH.

Albion United Club v. Parsi Hockey Association.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST APRIL.

Grant Medical College, v. Eastern Telegraph Club.

THURSDAY, 2ND APRIL.

Cyclists Hockey Club v. B. Y. C. Hockey Club.

FRIDAY, 3RD APRIL.

Lusitanian Sporting Club v. Young Parsi Hockey Club.

SATURDAY, 4TH APRIL.

Pioneer Hockey Club v. Sherwood Foresters.

All games will be played on the south end of the Oval.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The following is the list of donations promised &c., up-to-date for the Building Fund of the Bombay Sanitary Institute:—

Bombay Government, Rs. 20,000; Municipal Corporation, Rs. 15,000; Mr. Ratan Tata, Rs. 10,000; Mr. C. N. Wadia, Rs. 500; Mr. H. K. Rs. 100; The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. Hill, Rs. 50; The Hon'ble Sir R. A. Lamb, K.C.S.I., Rs. 30; Sir Dorab J. Tata, Rs. 1,000; Jamshetjee A. Wadia, Rs. 500; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, Rs. 300; A. Sympathisar, Rs. 500; Proceeds of Open Air Entertainment of 10-5-1913, Rs. 223-1-0; Prof. Harold Mann, Rs. 20; Phiroz. C. Setna, Rs. 50; Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, Rs. 15; N. H. Katrak, Rs. 5; Late Mr. Wadia Trustees from Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., (by instalments of Rs. 3,000 annually), Rs. 9,000; The Royal Sanitary Institute, London, Rs. 78-7-0; Mr. D. Fraser, Rs. 50; Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Rs. 50; King George V Anti Tuberculosis League, on certain conditions, Rs. 10,000; Proceeds of the Cinematograph performances, Rs. 475; Krishnalal S. Desai, Rs. 55; Mrs. Flora Sassoons, 50; Dr. K. B. Shroff, Rs. 25; A sympathiser through Dr. Turner, Rs. 1,000; Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Rs. 100; Sir Vasanji Tricumji Mulji, Rs. 500; Rao Bahadur Karasmey Damji, Rs. 100; Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, Rs. 100; H. H. The Thakursaheb of Limdi, Rs. 200; and Morarji Gocouldas & Co., Rs. 300; Total Rs. 70,376,-8-0.

Donations may be sent to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, Bombay.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.

The game yesterday evening in connection with the Mixed Doubles Handicap was rather a one-sided one, Bartlott and Mrs. de Smidt being too good for Gilks and Miss Cocke. The former are thought to be well in the handicap, and Mrs. de Smidt plays a very strong game with a powerful drive from the back lines having an useful partner in Bartlett, who takes advantage of every chance at the net. Gilks and Miss Cocke took part in some good rallies, but their opponents were too good for them.

In the first set one-all was called, then Bartlett went to 4—1 before he lost another game, and then went to set. In the second, one-all was again called, and then Bartlett and Mrs. de Smidt went right away to set with the next five games in succession.

Result:—

L. S. Bartlett and Mrs. de Smidt, plus 4/6, beat H. L. Gilks and Miss Cocke, plus 15; 6—2, 6—1.

To-day's Games.

There are two games down for decision to-day, Bartlett and Mrs. de Smidt in the Mixed Doubles meeting F. Portlock and Mrs. Portlock, the latter having to give away a good deal with minus 2/6.

In the Singles Handicap "B" Class, W. H. Roso at minus 15 meets D. Turner at scratch.

CONDER TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Conder Open Doubles Tennis Tournament was advanced another stage this afternoon when Messrs. R. Briscoe, and L. Harwood met and defeated Messrs. M. Mehta and D. Bomangee by 6—0, and 6—3. The winners played an excellent game. The second set played by Messrs. Gunter and Greene v. Messrs. Desai and Kaine provided a very interesting game, and resulted in a win for Messrs. Gunter and Greene, the scores being 6—4, 4—6, 6—3. The games were played on the courts of the Y. M. C. A. Gymkhana and to-morrow afternoon, beginning at 5 p.m., will be further continued when Messrs. Khambata, and Driver, will meet Messrs. Harinya, and Narayen, and Messrs. Murray and Murray, will meet K. R. Gunjiker, and Modi.

On Saturday afternoon, the last game of the second round will be played when Messrs. Shirgaokar, and Pandit, play Messrs. Grandhi and Gunjikar. The first game of the third round will be contested the same afternoon, when Messrs. Aziz Ali, and Mehta, will play Ibrahim, and Fazalbhoy.

PIG STICKING AT HIMATNAGAR.

GUJARAT CUP MEET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HIMATNAGAR, Mar. 26.

The first round of the Gujarat Cup meeting starts to-morrow, the 27th, at Himatnagar. The entries for the Gujarat Cup amounted to 30, for the Salmon Cup 29, but owing to various causes the actual number of compititors are 22 ror each Cup.

The draw is as follows:—

GUJARAT CUP.

First Heat.—Forbes, Cailns and Henderson.

Second Heat.—Noll, Hughes and Jackson.

Third Heat.—Madhow Singh, Stoddart and Medlicott.

Fourth Heat.—Corbould Warren, Leckie and Meynell.

Fifth Heat.—Gray, Priestley and Gaid Singh.

Sixth Heat.—Bahadur Singh, Mandesson and Gover.

Seventh Heat.—Bhabut Singh, Lees Wallace and Sarell.

SALMON CUP.

First Heat.—Richardson, Jackson and Maharajah of Idar.

Second Heat.—Noel, Sarel and Henderson.

Third Heat.—Manderson, Medlicott and Forbes.

Fourth Heat.—Gover, Priestley and Maynell.

Fifth Heat.—Stoddart, Leckie and Gaid Singh.

Sixth Heat.—Bahadur Singh, Madhow Singh and Cairns.

Seventh Heat.—Brickham Singh, Conbould, Warren, Zorawar Singh and Gray.

A lengthy petition was submitted to the Governor of Bengal by the garriwallahs of Calcutta a few days ago in view of the intended amendment of the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act. Alluding to bribery the petition says:—"Your petitioners submit that if owners of hackney carriages were not so frequently and so regularly called upon to do, what is a matter of Common notoriety, that is to keep in good humour a great many of those connected with the lowest grades of the police service, with the Hackney Carriage Department of Calcutta Corporation and with the society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals, they would be in a position to improve their carriages and the quality of horses tenfold and that as matters stodd at present they find it difficult to make income which can give them a bare subsistence."

The present condition of the piece goods market of Rangoon is reported to be the worst during the past few years and a number of failures is said to have taken place. Amongst the causes the general financial stringency, Indian bank failures, shortage in rice output in some localities and in main the revolutionary troubles in China are responsible for the present situation. It is also reported that losses have been incurred by nearly all firms engaged in piece-goods business.

Do you know its Fleurs de France Days

See page—12.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

RICH PATRONS WANTED.

It is not generally known that Bombay has a Chess Club which was formed in October of 1912, and is the first of its kind in the Presidency. It has at present about one hundred members on the roll, including Sir Basil Scott, Mr. Justice Shah and Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, while amongst its life-members and patrons are H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, H. H. the Rao of Cutch, H. H. the Mahraja Vikramraj Bhimlipatam and H. H. the Prince Yawar Hoosein Khan of Palanpur. On Thursday evening, the Club held its annual general meeting and social gathering, when H. H. the Prince of Palanpur and the Chief of Miraja present among and the Chief of Miraj weer present among many others. Mr. Justice Beaman, the President of the Club, presiding.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Joint Honorary Secretary, in presenting the Report for the year ending December 1913 said, that the Club was the outcome of a general desire that in a city like Bombay there should be a special institution devoted to the encouragement of the game of chess upon lines of similar institutions in Western countries. It was formed on the 2nd October 1912, with a membership of 142. But in the year under report the membership had fallen to one hundred members, and Mr. Justice Beaman was instrumental in securing several well-known people to join. They had also received several donations from Indian chiefs and others. A committee had been appointed to make arrangements for a tournament in the Bombay Presidency during the rains, as also to provide better quarters for the Club, and to form a permanent fund. A committee had also been appointed to make arrangements for holding an all-India tournament to be held in this Presidency under the auspices of the Club. It was necessary to give the Club wider publicity as many people who loved the game did not know of it. The finances were in a sound condition and showed a balance for the year.

After the adoption of the Report, the following gentlemen were appointed to the Committee of management for the ensuing year: President: Mr. Justice Beaman, Hony. Secretaries: Messrs. N. G. Dadysett and S. K. Gadjil, Hony. Treasurer Mr. P. D. Dantra, Committee: Messrs. M. N. Kuka, H. E. Bamji, S. P. Pavri, D. J. Variara, N. V. Mandlik, R. E. W. Elliott, J. M. Cursetji, A. C. Owen, Dr. D'Cunha and Dr. Bharocha.

After a vote of thanks to the members of the retiring Committee had been accorded, Mr. J. M. Cursetji moved a special vote of thanks to Mr. Justice Beaman, which was carried with acclamation, for the interest he had taken in the Club.

The Prince of Palanpur in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Justice Beaman for presiding said, that chess was the original game of India and should be encouraged. It was an intellectual pastime bequeathed to them by antiquity. There were in India many players who for the want of funds could not compete in the big tournaments and he thought they should have tournaments in which some help could be given to such players. He wished the Club every success.

Mr. Justice Beaman thanked those present for the very kind way in which they had moved a vote of thanks to him. He said that the Report was full and did not leave anything to add in the way of comment. It was particularly gratifying to them to have at the meeting for the first time two princes of India. One of them was an old friend, and that evening he had made the acquantance of the other, whom he hoped would always be a friend or a friendly opponent at chess.

"GAME OF KINGS."

Referring to the difficulties under which the Club was founded he said that the chief of those difficulties was, as was always the case, the want of money. But he thought that was inevitable in a chess club. It was a matter of history that some of the best chess players had been poor men. He hoped that would not discourage any enthusiast from being an ardent chess player. If they were wealthy it would be easy to induce them to open their purse-strings and help the game. When the club became better known it would attract more members, as chess was a royal game, it had been called the game of kings. The Chief of Vizangram was a generous patron of chess, and his name would always be associated with chess, for he had made a donation to the great London Tournament of £500. That was the kind of donation they required, and it would be well for them if one of the rich princes of India, like His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavanagar or His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad made them a donation of £500. That would keep them in funds for prizes for the next five years. To keep up the Club it was necessary to have small club tournaments as many as could be arranged for. As much as they liked to see skill, they also liked to pit their strength against others, and his experience of chess told him that these club tournaments created a great deal of interest and generally resulted in the kindling of their enthusiasm for the club in every way.

BETTER QUARTERS REQUIRED.

They would do much better if they did not live so near the sky as they did. From an ethical point of view it was better to live above the sordid world, and he, himself, would not mind it if he had an areoplane or if there was a lift. (laughter). The stairs were narrow and a stout person would not be able to get through. If they had quarters on the ground floor it would be better for them. If they were properly housed on the first floor it would guarantee their prosperity. It was necessary to increase their membership, and to do this it was necessary to advertise.

He congratulated the Committee on their efforts, but the conditions under which they worked did not permit of great success.

The gathering then became social, Mr. Justice Beaman being cheered on leaving.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING

THE RECENT CRY OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC IS

BEGG'S WHIKYS

Whisky experts declare that the whisky is known by its age. Begg' whisky is bottled in three differen qualities. Choose the one which best suits your palate and your purse. But never forget to shout, "Begg's whisky, please."

Begg's whisky is thoroughly matured and its absolute purity is guaranteed.

Established 1848, still going foremost and first.

WHITE CAPSULE (8 years old) Rs. 2-12-0

BLUE CAPSULE (12 years old) Rs. 3-0-0

GOLD CAPSULE (20 years old) "Special Reserve" Rs. 4-4-0

Supplied to Hotels, Clubs and Messes all throughout India.

Uniform Quality maintained all over the World.

Purchasers of Begg's Whisky will be given a decanter free of cost (full of whisky) on their presenting to the undersigned 24 coupons of either White or Blue Capsule Bottles, or 12 coupons of the Gold Capsule Bottles respectively.

SOLE AGENTS:—

D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

BRITAIN'S BEST
mall Car
10/12 H. P. **BELSIZE** 4 Cyl.
WITH 3 SEATED TORPEDO
BOSCH MAGNETO
DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS
Rs. 4,850 SOLE GENTS HILL SAWYER & Co.
BOMBAY,
DELHI,
CALCUTTA,
MADRAS.

THE
12 H. P. ROVER CAR
Is decidedly AHEAD OF ALL CARS in its Class.

Its phenomenal popularity in England has been attained by its ELEXIBILITY. its SILENCE, its superb, APPEARANCE and its clean DESIGN.

Ask for particulars and arrnge a trial ON

THE SWEETEST TWELVE EVER MADE
Sole Agents:—
The Bombay Motor Car Company Ltd
EL PHINSTONE CIRCLE & APOLLO BUNDER
BOMBAY.
Branch—Lucknow.
Telegrams: "Chalo, Bombay."

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd
Head Office: BOMBAY.

Funds Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
Invested in Government Securities, Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Debentures.

Intending Assurers are invited to compare the terms and conditions of the
EMPIRE OF INDIA.
with those of any other Company
Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

IN POINT OF RATES,
POINT OF SECURITY,
POINT OF MANAGEMENT,
THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE Company, Limited.
Stands on a strong basis. The requisit D posit has been placed with the Govern ment of India, under the Indian Insurance Act of 1912. The Company has scheme uited alike to the rich and the poor.
Mr. G. S. MARATHEY, M.A., A.I.A., is he Manager and Actuary of the Company.
For further particulars apply to
The Secretaries,
The East and West Insce. Co., Ltd,
79, Bank Street,
BOMBAY, Fort,

"A WONDERFUL ADVERTISING MEDIUM."
An employer writes to the Manager of "The Bombay Chronicle":—
In reply to the advertisement to fill a vacancy in my office, which I inserted in "The Bombay Chronicle," I received such a mass of replies that I was unable to deal with them. There must have been some hundreds in the course of 48 hours. I have never before secured an employee so quickly through advertising. I regard your paper as a wonderful advertising medium and a valuable acquisition to Western India.

Do you know its Fleurs de France Day? See page—12.

HIGH GRADE TAILORING AT MODERATE PRICES.
We have a large selection of Tweeds, Serges, Homespuns, Herris Tweeds, etc., for Home Wear, in the newest styles as now being worn in Europe.

FOR HOME WEAR.

LOUNGE SUITS.
The Styles are the most up-to-date, and we can guarantee them as eing now worn in London.
NEW FANCY TWEEDS FROM Rs. .. 50
SMART VICUNAS FROM Rs. 5

EVENING DRESS.
We specialise in these garments and use the Best Quality Materials, Lining and Trimmings. All Garments are turned out in irreproachable style and thoroughly up to the present fashion as worn by gentlemen.
Full Dress Suits from Rs. 75
m i-Dress Suits .. Rs. 65

SMART OVER-COATS.
We have a variety of materials or Smart, serviceable Chesterfield Coats and Ulsters as now worn.
Rain Proof venetians from Rs. 45
New soft Fleece from Rs. 60

ASQUITH & LORD LTD
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BEATTS.—March 9th, at Charmugria District, Faridpur, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Beatts, a son.

SMITH.—On the 23rd inst. at Aurrangabad, the wife of the Rev. H. J. Smith, C.M.S. Missionary, a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERS.—March 10th, at the Campbell Hospital Calcutta, Alfred William Chambers, aged 34 years.

MISTRY.—March 25th, at French Road, Chowpatty, Edulji Shapurji Mistry (of Napier Foundary)

SHUNKER.—March 10th, at Tellicherry, Emma Shunker, (nee Harman), wife of C. T. Shunker, retired Sub-Asst. Supt. Government Telegraphs.

WALKER.—On March 16th in London, J. S. Walker, Managing Director of Messrs. Jeremiah Lyon and Company Ltd., London.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, March 27, 1914.

THE ATTACK ON THE CONSTITUTION.

The White Paper, which has been published by the Government, relating to recent events in Ireland and the further statements of Ministers in Parliament confirm the view which we have taken throughout of the Ulster crisis in these columns. In the first place it would now appear that the officers at the Curragh were not guilty of the inexcusable conduct which was at first apparent. It is not clear yet how the misunderstanding that provoked the whole of this deplorable affair arose, but it is clear that there was a misunderstanding. The officers were led to believe that the Government were about to take active measures for the coercion of Ulster into acquiescence in Home Rule, before the Home Rule Bill has even become law; and those of them who are sympathisers with the opposition to Home Rule held it against their conscience to continue to serve in the Army, and announced that they preferred to send in their papers. This we agree they would have been justified in doing had, what Mr. Churchill none too strongly terms the "hellish suggestion" that the movement of ships and troops was intended to provoke fighting, been well-founded. Such an idea was, of course, preposterous. But it was believed apparently by the officers at the Curragh and they decided to resign rather than be sent to the North on such a mission. When the matter had been cleared up they were allowed to return to their duties. No one can quarrel with this decision. To use General Gough's own words the position of the officers concerned was that, if their duty involved the "*initiation* of active military operations against Ulster," they preferred to be dismissed. They had been led to believe, apparently by the instructions communicated to them by a superior, that this was the monstrous task on which the Army was about to embark and they acted according to their consciences.

The political situation was already so overcharged with electricity that one can hardly be surprised at the tremendous conflagration which the events arising out of this unfortunate misconception produced. Both parties seem to have assumed at once that the officers in question refused to go to Ulster at all, either for the legitimate purpose of supporting the civil power and preserving order in case of need, or with the inexcusable object of provoking a premature conflict. The Liberals were naturally indignant at the apparently supine conduct of a Government that allowed itself to be dictated to by the Army. The Unionists indulged in a deplorable outburst of exultation at what they believed to be the defeat, by the adventitious aid of the Army, of the policy which they have been unable to frustrate by constitutional means. We have already expressed our opinion of the unfortunate attitude adopted by the Unionist party in this matter; we can only add an expression of surprise that they could ever suppose that the defection of even the whole of the commissioned ranks of the Army could ultimately defeat the will of the people and Parliament of Great Britain. Even Mr. Bonar Law, however, now seems to realise the grave issues which he has raised, and had the grace on Wednesday to say that Unionists would cease absolutely all unconstitutional opposition to the Home Rule Bill, if they were certain that the Government had the will of the people behind them. That, of course, is incidentally an attempt on the part of the Opposition leader to drag things back to the oft-demolished contention that a party that has been defeated on one issue at three general elections is entitled to demand a further reference to the people, before the issue is finally settled by Parliament. Fortunately the correspondence which has now been published, together with the full and explicit statements by the Premier in the House of Commons, reveal that the Government never at any time placed themselves in the invidious position that would have so delighted their enemies. The misapprehensions as to their attitude entertained apparently by General Gough, as well as by the Opposition, arose from the blunder inadvertently made by Colonel Seely, the Secretary for War, who has, very properly, tendered his resignation. The letter in which the officers were informed that the Government were satisfied that the incident connected with the resignations was due to a misapprehension, was drafted and finally approved at a meeting of the Cabinet. Before it was signed, however, by the Secretary for War and the members of the Army Council, two paragraphs were inserted, by whom it is not yet clear, giving the appearance that the officers had secured terms. The mystery in which the insertion of these paragraphs in the letter is shrouded may be passed over for the moment; presumably the responsibility for them will be exposed. For the present the important thing is the emphatic and satisfactory repudiation by the Government of any suggestion that they had or would make terms with the officers of the Army as to the conditions on which they would continue to serve in a matter of this sort. "The Government", said the Premier, "would never assent to the claim of the officers to demand assurances from the Government. Such a claim would put the Government at the mercy of the Navy and the Army." If General Gough or any of his officers, believed that he had secured conditions from the Government, he has now been disillusioned in plain and emphatic terms, and the same process of disillusionment has been applied to those members of the Opposition, who were not only content with, but rejoiced at, the spectacle of a British Government apparently at the mercy of a band of officers who disapproved of their policy. It may be hoped that the country will now get an equally emphatic assurance from General Gough that he and his officers have never had any idea of obtaining or demanding conditions of such a character from the Government. If such was the intention of any of them,—and we prefer to believe that alll of them went no further than to object to being utilised for the coercion of Ulster,—the Government should lose no time in bundling them forthwith out of the service, no matter how inconvenient the consequences. The Army exists only as the servant of the State, and there can be no room in its commissioned ranks for any whose private opinions are too strong for them to uphold the will of the State, whenever and wherever they may be called upon to do so.

The ministerial organs may be right in stating that the incident will be found in the end to have been a fortunate episode for the Government. It has certainly cleared the air. It has, in the first place, disposed of the suggestion that the Government had any intention of coercing Ulster into submission to Home Rule before she has actually placed herself in a position of active resistance to a Bill that is not yet law. It has shown, however, that they are ready to take every precaution to deal with any such eventuality should it arise. It has, further, enabled an emphatic and uncompromising answer to be given to those who have not hesitated to incite the Army to set itself in opposition to Parliament; and finally, it has disposed of the sensational rumours of the unconstitutional interference of the King,—rumours which none who has watched the scrupulous regard of His Majesty for constitutional usage and the limits of his own prerogatives, or studied his character since his accession to the Throne, could have believed. We have it in the clearest terms from his Ministers that the King took no initiative of any kind, though, it need not be doubted that, in such a matter, his solicitous interest made him active in affording such assistance and advice to his Ministers as his constitutional position allowed. That these rumours as to the conduct of His Majesty should have found publicity is gravely to be regretted; but if, at a time of such excitement, when it seemed for the moment as though the Government were submitting to a sort of military dictation, some were found to give them credence, the blame must be on those who have been for months past engaged in a campaign cunningly devised to drag the King into the vortex of a party controversy, and to encourage him to believe,—had he been as regardless of his constitutional position as they libellously assumed,—that this was a time to follow the example of George the Third and William the Fourth. Thus the attempt to set both the Throne and the Army in Opposition to Parliament has failed. The pity of it is that the leaders of a great party, which in past years has made its first claim to the confidence of the country as the special preserver of the Constitution, should have not only encouraged the attempt but actively participated in it.

MOSLEM LOYALTY.

Although at first sight it might appear that there were no pressing reasons for the Moslem deputation to the Viceroy on Wednesday, the important pronouncement made by Lord Hardinge with regard to the "unswerving loyalty" of the community towards the British Government fully justifies the action taken by the Moslem leaders. It cannot be denied that since the Balkan war the loyalty of the Indian Mahomedans has lain, so to speak, under a cloud among a section of people in England, owing chiefly to persistent misrepresentations of certain papers who saw, or pretended to see, something ominous in the openly expressed sympathy of the Indian Moslems for their co-religionists in Turkey. Some of the papers even went so far as to declare that the Indian leaders had deliberately set themselves to the task of inflaming religious passions, promoting racial antagonism, and vilifying the Christian religion with the view of expelling the British from India. But the deadliest traducer of all, "The National Review," gave publicity to a statement from its writer on Indian affairs,—whose identity is well-known,—that attempts were made by Moslem politicians to tamper with the loyalty of Moslem troops,—a statement the outrageous falsehood of which we exposed at the time. But however such statements might be, there is no doubt that the campaign of calumny in England had its inevitable effect,—with the result that the work, ideas and aims of a great community of seventy million people, always noted for their affectionate regard for British rule have been for some time widely misrepresented to the British reading public. It was with this feeling uppermost in their minds that the Mahomedan representatives approached His Excellency. They told the Viceroy that they had no grievance to point out nor requests to make, but they appealed to the head of the Indian Government for an expression of opinion that their loyalty and friendly feelings had in no sense been impaired by their equally genuine sympathy with the troubles of Moslem races in other parts of the world. And Lord Hardinge's response to this appeal was characteristic of His Excellency's statesmanlike breadth of vision. After referring to the aspersions cast on the Indian Mahomedans by certain English and foreign writers, His Excellency declared: "I can well sympathise with your feelings of resentment at the aspersions that have been cast upon you and your people as a whole, but I can only assure you that I and my Government have never doubted the unswerving loyalty which we know quite well to be one of the noblest and most sacred traditions of your community." Thus, once more has Lord Hardinge cast oil on the troubled waters of Indian life, thereby earning the gratitude of seventy millions of His Majesty's Indian subjects, who give indications in the new spirit which animates them of a great and fruitful future.

The address of the Moslem delegates and the Viceroy's reply raise an important question which it is necessary to examine briefly. What foundation is there for Indian Moslem criticisms of British Foreign policy and what may be their claims with regard to that? As to this, Indian Moslems have always been careful to repudiate any claim to dictate the foreign policy of the Empire, as it affects Moslem States. Indeed, they must recognise that such a claim would be preposterous. It would be an insult to their intelligence to assume that they expect British to undertake the impossible task of a protectorate of all Moslem nations, but it may well be a cause of pain to the Indian Mahomedans to find how often the influence of England has been used against the independence of Moslem States. How far she could have used her influence usefully, or even safely, to protect Tripoli or Morocco may be questioned; but it would be idle to assert that in other parts of the world British influence always assisted in a thoroughly sympathetic policy. In Turkey England did her utmost to prevent the Balkan War, but it certainly seemed at its close as if she were ready to intervene in order that Adrianople, against the wishes of the vast majority of its inhabitants, should be again taken from Turkey. Happily we have been spared that injustice; but, in judging the words of Indian Mahomedans, it should not be forgotten that in England there have been those who have not been ashamed to preach a crusade against the Turk and clamour for his spoliation; nor, on the other hand, must our Moslem fellow-subjects forget that, terrible as have been the sufferings in the Balkans, a general conflagration would have been far worse, and a European war would most probably have been in the end as little productive of a just settlement as has been the recent war in the Near East.

Notes of the Day.

The Practical Side of Home Rule.

We would draw our readers' attention to the article on the economic and financial aspects of the Home Rule Bill, which appears on another page in this issue. It is too often the fact that the man in the street looks upon the demand for Home Rule by the people of Ireland,—Ulster excepted,—as a purely sentimental demand. An examination of the economical and financial relations of Ireland and Great Britain, and the present Administration in Ireland, shows how strongly the demand is based on practical as well as sentimental considerations. The case when thus considered is, in fact, so strong that the more it is understood the greater does the impossibility seem that we can ever go back to the position of assuming that Home Rule for Ireland as a whole can be further postponed, whatever may be the outcome of Ulster's resistance,—based, by the way, almost entirely on sentimental considerations. The article we publish to-day is written by an expert in economics who has made a special study of the question from the point of view of the economist, but has set forth the considerations which justify the demand for Home Rule in a way that enables the reader quickly to grasp the salient points, without requiring him to be like the writer an expert in economics.

The Epirus Insurrection.

In reference to the spread of the insurrection in Epirus, the "guarantees" referred to by Reuter, as asked for by Greece, are, chiefly, that certain villages in the interior shall be incorporated, for strategic reasons, into Greece, in exchange for an adjustment of the frontier, which will prolong the Albanian coast to Cape Pagania, and the payment of 2½ million francs; security and the independence of churches and schools for the Orthodox population; a special and effective neutralisation of the Corfu Straits; and the employment in the Albanian gendarmerie of Greek natives who have served in the Hellenic army. These demands it may be remembered, were explained and discussed during the recent tour of M. Venizelos and approved by the European Chancellories. The Powers, of course, are not bound to accept the guarantees demanded, but it is feared that the immediate consequence of a refusal will be to precipitate an armed conflict.

The Insurgents' Position.

So far the attitude of the Greek Government in regard to the revolt appears to have been exemplary. At Koritza it has been able to check the revolutionary spirit, and the town was duly handed over, as already reported, to the Albanian authorities, on the 2nd of this month. M. Zographos, who is stated to have been formerly the Greek Governor-General of Epirus and was recently elected President of the autonomous government, has, however, declared that the Epirotes will never recognise Albanian sovereignty. The present position is not quite clear, but it seems as if the standard of revolt has been raised simultaneously in a number of places. Argyrocastro is spoken of as the centre of the movement, and other towns mentioned are Santi Quaranta, Delvino and Yasta. It is further reported that the insurgents in the Valona district have proclaimed their independence under a chief named Spiro Milio, of whom we shall probably hear a good deal in subsequent events.

Sir Pardey Lukis.

Sir Pardey Lukis, who remains for two years more as Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, made his name as a brilliant physician in Calcutta, where he was for several years Principal and Professor of Medicine at the Medical College. His work at the Medical College brought him an enormous practice in that city. Four years ago he was appointed Director-General of the Indian Medical Service and has been instrumental in introducing several new regulations with regard to the military and civil employment of medical men. As a member of the Imperial Council, he has taken an active part in legislation affecting his department or his profession, but he left politics severely alone. He was created a K. C. S. I. in 1911.

School Hygiene in India.

"School Hygiene: A Few Practical Suggestions," is the title of an excellent treatise of thirty-nine pages written by Mr. S. S. Mehta and printed at the "Sanj Vartaman" Press, Bombay. Mr. Mehta traces the origin of hygiene in schools in England and emphasises its great need in India. He is of opinion that a modest beginning can be made almost at once, and the movement is bound to grow and expand with time till an almost perfect organisation was established. We understand the Bombay Government is at present considering the desirability of appointing medical inspectors of schools and its orders may shortly be expected. It may be remembered that in the Punjab Conference last year various forms of questions relating to school sanitation were discussed, such as the importance of model school building and the prevention of overcrowding in classes, etc. Accordingly it was resolved to appoint a committee of experts, consisting of the representatives of the Sanitary, Education and P. W. D., and the Punjab Commission to examine standard plans. The report of the Committee, however, has yet to be issued. But so far as Bombay is concerned, we have material here in abundance for an effective system of school hygiene, and no effort and no expense should be considered too great in order to secure a robust childhood and a healthy adult population. We have read Mr. Mehta's brochure with much interest and commend it to the notice of the municipalities, sanitary associations, social service leagues and such bodies which could all, we feel, assist in the great work of introducing an adequate system of hygiene as a permanent and indispensable element in Indian schools.

The Law of Castes.

Mr. N. H. Pandia, M.A., L.L.B., Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay, has just published an interesting work entitled "The Law of Castes" (Shri Kalika Printing Press). Mr. Pandia divides the book into two chapters, in the first of which he deals with incidents of the caste-system, and in the second with the civil law of castes. He discusses almost every question that has affected the caste-system, of course, from a legal point of view, and the entertaining information he gives, among a mass of valuable matter, on castes in Guzerat, civil rights, caste autonomy, rights of property, question of conscience, combined with rulings of the courts, will be found useful by both the professional and the lay reader.

ARMY AND ULSTER.

COLONEL SEELY'S RESIGNATION.

AN EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

ISSUE OF INADVERTENTLY INSERTED PARAGRAPHS.

PREMIER'S EMPHATIC REPUDIATION OF ARMY DICTATION.

"WOULD NEVER ASSENT TO CLAIM FOR ASSURANCES".

DENIAL OF INTERFERENCE BY THE KING.

Colonel Seely made a long statement explaining that the Government's reply to General Gough was signed by him, Field Marshal French and Sir John Ewart- It was a Cabinet document, but the signatories had inadvertently added the concluding paragraphs which gave the appearance that the officers had secured terms.

Mr. Asquith who followed, stated that he refused to accept Colonel Seely's resignation. The Prime Minister repudiated the responsibility of the Cabinet for the two paragraphs inadvertently added by Colonel Seely. The Government would never assent to the claim of the officers to demand assurances from Government. Such claim put the Government at the mercy of the Navy and the Army, added Mr. Asquith, amid prolonged cheering.

Mr. Asquith regretted the most unfair, inconsiderate and improper attempt to bring the name of the King into these events. From first to last His Majesty had observed in every way the position of a constitutional monarch.

Sir Edward Grey reiterated that General Gough had returned unconditionally. They never contemplated the use of force to coerce Ulster, but the Government were prepared to use force to any extent to make the will of the country prevail.

Dissatisfaction among the Liberals still prevails for Government's "bungling."

A conference of Generals was held which lasted 1¾ hours.

It is reported that Sir John French, and Sir John Ewart have resigned.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Colonel Seely has resigned.

In a long statement he says he has nothing to conceal. He explains the precautionary measures to protect the Government depots and says that the instructions were issued with the full authority of the Cabinet. It appeared to the Government and General Sir Arthur Paget that the movements might result in a civil commotion. Therefore he took steps to support them in the event of their being opposed by an armed force. The Government were most anxious throughout to avoid a provocative action.

A COMPLETE AND HONEST MISUNDERSTANDING.

Then came the resignations of the officers owing to a complete and honest misunderstanding of General Sir Arthur Paget's statement. The officers believed it was a plan to overwhelm Ulster by a surprise attack, but found that there was not a shadow of foundation for these rumours.

THE KING TOOK NO INITIATIVE.

He emphasised that the suggestion that the King had taken any initiative in this matter was absolutely without foundation. "In the broadest sense his Majesty took no initiative of any kind." This he repeated emphatically, amid loud Opposition cheers.

"HE ALONE WAS TO BLAME."

Colonel Seely announced his resignation, explaining that the Government's reply to General Gough (as referred to in the latter portion of the White Paper) was signed by himself, Field-Marshal French and Lieutenant-General Sir John Ewart. It was a Cabinet document but the signatories inadvertently added the concluding paragraphs which gave the appearance that the officers had secured terms. Colonel Seely declared that he alone was to blame because he was absent from the Cabinet which approved the document.

MR. BONAR LAW ON THE WILL OF PEOPLE.

In the House of Commons debate Mr. Bonar Law insisted that everything turned on what General Paget said to the officers. This Colonel Seely had refused to tell the House. Mr. Bonar Law dwelt on the general situation and urged the Government to make certain that they had the will of the people behind them. Then the Unionists would absolutely cease all unconstitutional opposition to the Bill.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD ON TYRANNY.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald declared that in the event of tyranny by the majority in Ulster against the minority he would support the Government in sending troops to Belfast. He advocated the granting of higher pay to officers which would allow democrats to take commissions.

MR. ASQUITH'S EMPHATIC DECLARATION.

Mr. Asquith regretted the most unfair, inconsiderate and improper attempt to bring the name of the King into political events. From first to last His Majesty had observed in every way the position of a constitutional Monarch.

NO PLOT OR INTRIGUE BEHIND CABINET.

Mr. Asquith vigorously repudiated the suggestion of the coercion of Ulster. The Government offered exclusion to every county in Ulster. He denied that there had been a plot or intrigue behind the back of the Cabinet to provoke Ulster to opposition. (Cries of "It's true!")

THE PARAGRAPHS IN LETTER TO GENERAL GOUGH.

The Prime Minister did not apologise for taking proper steps to preserve order. He then explained that the Cabinet had considered the letter to General Gough as contained in the White Paper, with the exception of the last two paragraphs. These were inadvertently added by Colonel Seely without the knowledge of the Cabinet. The Government would never assent to the claim of the officers to demand assurances from the Government. (Loud cheers.) Such a claim put the Government at the mercy of the Navy and the Army. (Prolonged cheering, Liberals standing and waving hats.)

REFUSES TO ACCEPT COLONEL SEELY'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. Asquith then stated that he refused to accept Colonel Seely's resignation.

SIR EDWARD GREY.

Sir Edward Grey said that when the Cabinet authorised the communication to General Gough, General Gough's letter of the 23rd instant was not before them. The paragraphs, Colonel Seely had added, were harmless enough in themselves, but the Cabinet were unable to endorse them because they appeared as an answer to General Gough, making conditions. The Government still maintained that General Gough had returned unconditionally.

WILL OF THE COUNTRY TO PREVAIL.

It would be well known to him to-morrow what the Government's decision and answer was. They stood by the first portion of their communication and were responsible for nothing else. They never contemplated the use of force to coerce Ulster, but the Government were prepared to use force to any extent to make the will of the country prevail.

WHAT A CONFLICT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND ARMY MEANS.

That however was a contingency which would not arise for a long time. They loathed any prospect of coercion and still hoped it would be avoided. A conflict between the Government and the Army might bring the country very near revolution, but for the Government to allow their policy to be dictated by the officers of the Army was a certain road thereto. That was why he believed that all this had arisen out of an honest misunderstanding. General Gough had not realised the fire he was kindling by putting apparently an innocent question.

MR. CHURCHILL ON ALLEGATION OF COERCION.

"A HELLISH SUGGESTION."

Intense excitement was caused in the House of Commons to-day when the House was inflamed by Mr. Churchill's denouncing as a "hellish suggestion," the question whether he expected the movements of ships and troops to lead to fighting. Mr. Churchill withdrew the expression with regret.

MR. BALFOUR'S ACCUSATION.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Balfour moved the rejection of the Consolidated Fund Bill, on which the debate was raised. Mr. Balfour accused the Government of manœuvring to compel Ulster to take the offensive.

DEBATE IN LORDS.

GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION.

A debate took place on similar lines in the House of Lords.

Lord Lansdowne said he did not believe that the Army would be used to coerce Ulster.

The episode had been unfortunate for Colonel Seely. It would be more unfortunate for the Government.

Lord Haldane warmly asserted that the Government had never intended the subjugation of Ulster.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON COL. SEELY'S RESIGNATION.

"A PUT UP JOB."

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain characterised Colonel Seely's resignation as a "put up job" and said that Colonel Seely had prepared the paragraphs which the Government now repudiated in consultation with Lord Morley, and, if these Ministers remained, then the paper they had approved was binding on their colleagues.

MR. CHURCHILL REPUDIATES.

Mr. Churchill, who was received with cheers, interrupted. He repudiated Mr. Chamberlain's "insults" and said that Lord Morley had never revised or examined the two paragraphs. He further mentioned that a battle-squadron had been ordered to Lamlash on the 11th instant and would remain there during the crisis.

ARMY V. PARLIAMENT AND PEOPLE.

He declared that a great issue of Army versus Parliament and the people had been raised and every effort had been made to show that it was always right to shoot a Radical or worker. (Unionist interruption and a shout: "That's a damnedlie!")

Mr. Churchill appealed to the Opposition to consider whither they were drifting.

The Consolidated Fund Bill was eventually read second time by 314 votes to 222.

PARLIAMENTARY POSITION CLEARER.

MINISTERIALISTS DISSATISFIED WITH BUNGLING.

It is understood that Colonel Seely will before long be transferred to another position in the Cabinet. The opinion in the Lobby is that the fall of the Government has been averted by the tendering of Colonel Seely's resignation and the Government's explanations during the debate, though the Ministerialists are still dissatisfied with the bungling which led to a dangerous complication. The Parliamentary position is now clearer than it has been for some time and the Government is confident of passing the Home Rule Bill. There is a general belief that a dissolution will follow its enactment.

RUMOURED RESIGNATIONS.

The papers discuss the possibility of Field-Marshal French and Lieutenant-General Sir John Ewart resigning.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

It is reported in the lobby that Sir John French and Sir John Ewart have resigned, and that their resignations have been accepted.

Mr. Asquith will to-night make a statement as to the truth of this report.

CONFERENCE OF GENERALS.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

A conference of generals was held to-day. It lasted 1¾ hours. Sir John French, Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, Sir William MacKinnon and Sir J. M. Grierson were present. At the same time Mr. Asquith, Colonel Seely and Mr. Churchill conferred at Downing Street.

THEIR MAJESTIES IN LONDON.

The King and Queen have returned to London. Immediately after their arrival Mr. Asquith had audience with His Majesty. Their Majesties were loudly cheered while driving through the streets.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The Liberal papers declare that the Government as a result of the debate are stronger than ever.

The "Daily Chronicle" says: "If General Gough persists in his claim, he must go and if all the officers in the Army join him they must go."

The "Daily News" believes that the incident will be found in the end to be a fortunate episode for the Government. In any case it has disposed of the mischievous rumours relating to the King.

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL GOUGH.

"WESTMINISTER GAZETTE'S" APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar 26.

The "Westminster Gazette" contrasts the official statement that the Government would not employ troops to crush political opposition to the policy or the principles of the Home Rule Bill, with General Gough's statement that he had been assured that troops would not be used to enforce the Bill, apparently meaning against any kind of opposition. The latter interpretation is generally accepted but the "Westminster Gazette" says that rather than this should go on record, it would cheerfully see the Liberal party sent into the wilderness there to work as free men in defence of their liberties. It appeals to the Government without delay to put itself on strong clear grounds.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.

INTENDED CO-OPERATION WITH ARMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 26.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:

"The Times" learns from an authoritative source that it was intended that the five battleships returning from Spain with the 46th destroyer division should co-operate with Sir A. Paget's forces. The Flagship was to land the Admiral at Plymouth and he after taking the orders of the Admiralty was to resume command at Lamlash. The orders were cancelled by wireless. "The Times" adds that the Flagship did arrive at Devonport on Saturday. The destroyer division left Southampton on Saturday morning for an unknown destination and returned unexpectedly on Sunday.

EXPENDITURE ON NEW DELHI.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 25.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks asked a question in the House of Commons with reference to the protest of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce against the excessive expenditure on new Delhi, suggesting that industrial, commercial and railway development in India might be prejudiced.

Mr. Roberts replied that Lord Crewe saw no reason to apprehend that the requirements of industrial expansion would be hampered by the building of the new capital. The estimates therefor, as approved by the Government of India, were £5,113,000, plus one million as reserve for unforeseen expenditure.

LABOUR RIOT ON BAGDAD RAILWAY.

TWO ENGINEERS MURDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.

Two engineers, one German, the other Swiss, were murdered on the 23rd instant by the native labourers in the confines of the Adana and Aleppo vilayets where the Bagdad railway pierces the Amanus Range. This fresh outrage has produced a most painful impression.

LATER.

The Adana-Aleppo incident has been erroneously represented owing to the misreading of Vali's telegram.

The fact is that a Swiss engineer murdered a German engineer, the motive being unknown. The Germany vice-Consul has proceeded to the scene.

A serious riot took place on the Bagdad Railway near Jerablus. Several hundred Kurdish labourers, revolted on the question of pay. Fire-arms were used and three Kurds were killed and five are missing. Many were wounded in the affray, including seven employees of the Company.

The town of Mirpur Khas is wholly deserted on account of plague.

Sir W. Carnduff will, it is understood, be placed on special duty in connection with the Criminal Procedure Code Bill which Sir Reginald Craddock has introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council.

MEXICAN REBELS ROUTED.

TWO THOUSAND CASUALTIES.

REBELS FLEEING NORTHWARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MEXICO CITY, Mar. 26.

It it announced that the federals have routed the rebels at Torreon, inflicting two thousand casualties. The action ended in the pursuit of the rebels who are fleeing northward.

JAPANESE DIET PROROGUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Mar. 26.

The Diet has closed its sitting until December.

AUSTRALIAN INTEREST IN PACIFIC.

DANGER OF RELIANCE ON JAPANESE TREATY ALONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Mar. 25.

In his speech at a banquet to-day, referring to Mr. Churchill's speech on the Navy Estimates, Mr. Cook, the Premier, hoped that Australia would always be friendly with Japan and that the treaty would continue, but said that when they were are asked to rely on the Japanese treaty alone for peace in the Pacific, then a most serious situation was created.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

WON BY CHINA COCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.

China Cock	1
Wrack	2
Redwood	3

Eighteen ran: Won by five lengths, six lengths between second and third.

Betting: 8 to 1 China Cock, Wrack 100 to 15, Redwood 20 to 1.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The following are probable starters for the Liverpool Cup with jockeys:—

Balscadden	Wheatley.
Lorenzo	Whalley.
Scot's Saint	E. Huxley.
Cyllene More	Walter Griggs.
Redwood	W. Huxley.
Bachelor's Wedding	Donoghue.
Wrack	Robbins.
Willaura	Prout.
Bonfire	Foy.
Chinacock	Wing.
Moscato	Herbert.
Candytuft	Cooper.
Letouquet	Buckley.
Sailway	Ringstead.

Scots Saint was ridden by Smythe, Oiseau Bleu by Spear, Nassau by R. Stokes, and Abelard by Ledson.

LINCOLNSHIRE RESULT.

A CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Won by two lengths; head between second and third.

Cigar, Tuxedo, Cuthbert and Knuck-na-Corriga were joint favourites at 8 to 1 against.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE.

LIST OF PROBABLE STARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar 26.

The following is the list of probable starters for the Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree to-morrow:—

Covertcoat,	Woodland.
Lutteur III,	Carter.
Bally-Hackle,	Ussher.
Triano III,	Hawkins.
Rory O'Moore,	Whitaker.
Coverefeu II,	Jack Anthony.
Bloodstone,	F. Lyall.
Jacobus,	Piggott.
Another Delight,	G. Brown.
Great Cross,	Owen Anthony.
Regent,	Drake.
Ilston,	Ivor Anthony.
Thowl Pin,	Isaac Morgan.
All Gold II,	Captain Stokes.
Dutch Pennant,	Parnham.
Blowpipe,	H. Bletsoe.
Fellar's Pride,	Dales.
Sir Halbert,	Ellis.
Diplomatist II,	M. Davis,
Bahadur,	Hall.
Sunloch,	W. J. Smith.

WHITE WOLF BANDITS

TWO VILLAGES SACKED.

230 KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Mar. 25.

"White Wolf" has sacked, Lungchuchai and Shanyang, in Shensi, killing 230, and wounding and capturing hundreds. Anxiety is felt as to the fate of two Norwegian missionaries with their wives at Lungchuchal.

KING EMMANUEL AT VENICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VENICE, Mar. 25.

The King and Marquis di San Giuliano proceeded on board the Hohenzollern amidst renewed acclamations. The meeting of the potentates lasted over an hour. The King afterwards visited the German cruiser, Goeben.

BELGIAN LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.

The Belgian loan was largely over-subscribed.

RUSSIAN LABOUR PRESS.

PROTEST STRIKE BY FACTORY HANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 26.

Thirty thousand out of a total of three hundred thousand workmen of many factories of the capital struck work to-day, as a protest against measures adopted in opposition to the Labour press.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP SCORES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 25.

The latest scores in the Billiard Championship are:—

Inman	12,750
Reece	9,978

LATER.

Inman	14,251
Reece	10,706

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.

The death is announced of Frederic Mistral, the Provencal poet.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE'S QUALIFICATION CHALLENGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SURAT, Mar. 16.

Before the District Judge, Mr. Advani, last Tuesday, an interesting case came up under the District Municipal Act as an outcome of the last Municipal election at Surat.

Mr. Ranigildas G. Gandhi, pleader, for the unsuccessful candidate for the Mahidharpur ward petitioned the District Judge under section 22 of the above Act, for a declaration that the successful candidate at Mr. Jarivala's election is void, as he was not qualified to be a member.

It was alleged that Mr. Jarivala's name did not stand on the elector's roll and had not paid the necessary tax personally, but claimed to stand in his late brother's place, who was the manager of their joint family.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, advocate, appeared for the petitioner instructed by Mr. Dahyabhai Kalianji. Mr. C. M. Gandhi, pleader represented the opponent.

After hearing the arguments the learned judge decided that he had no jurisdiction to enter into an enquiry of qualification under the provision of section 22. He dismissed the petition, each party was to bear its own coats.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT MANDALAY.

1,500 PEOPLE HOMELESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 26.

A disastrous fire occured at Mandalay at 12 midnight, which at one time threatened to devour the Imperial Civil Hospital and the Civil Lines.

Nearly a hundred houses, mainly occupied by well to do Burmans, were burnt down, fifteen hundred people are homeless.

One girl is thought to have perished in the flames which appeared with amazing rapidity. A distress committee has been appointed and a disribution of food made to the destitute people. Damage to the extent of seventy thousand rupees has been done.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar 26.

Total plague mortality during the week ending 21st March, 1914, stood at 17,953 against 20,724 cases. Bombay Presidency had 687, Madras 102, Bengal 29, Bihar 4,846, United Provinces 8,898, the Punjab 2,870, Burma 319, Mysore 48, Hyderabad 10, Central India 13, Rajputana 109, N. W. F. Provinces 9 and Kashmir 3.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

PRINCIPLE INVOLVED IN TENDERS.

A LENGTHY DEBATE.

INQUIRY TO BE HELD.

When the terms of a tender were being discussed at Thursday's meeting of the Bombay Corporation, for contract work which had to be taken in hand, certain gross irregularities came to light with regard to a previous contract of a similar kind. A two hour's debate ensued, when the Corporation accepted Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's suggestion, to refer the matter to a committee for inquiry.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Mr. A. M. Tod being in the chair.

The only matter to which consideration was given was a letter from the Commissioner submitting tenders for the right of skinning dead animals at Kurla alternatively for one, three and five years commencing from April next.

The tenders received were as under:—(1) Messrs. Haji Noor Mahomed and Haji Essa, Rs. 58,000 for one year, and Rs. 1,80,000 for three years; (2) Messrs. Ahmed Abdulla and Company, Rs. 56,790 for one year; and (3) Messrs. J. Ismail and Company, Rs. 50,000 for one year, Rs. 1,50,000 for three years and Rs. 2,50,000 for five years.

Commenting on these tenders, the Commissioner in his letter stated as follows:—

"It will be seen from the above that the tender of Messrs. Haji Noormahomed and Haji Eisa is the highest for one and three years. They are the contractors for the current year but their conduct has been most unsatisfactory.

There can be no doubt that they have been deliberately neglecting to colour the fat according to the terms of their contract with the result that a certain proportion of preserved fat from Chembur has been finding its way to the market under the name of ghee to the imminent danger of public health. So serious have matters become that I am now seriously considering the advisability of enforcing the penal clauses of their contract. In the circumstances it would be improper to consider their tender for the next year.

The next highest tenderers are Messrs. Ahmed Abdulla and Co. One of the members of this firm Mr. Abdulla Dharamsey held the contract before as a partner of Mr. Salemahomed Dharamsey and carried out the work satisfactorily. But as the amount of their tender is only Rs. 56,790, I, finding it impossible to consider the higher tender for the reasons given, sent for their representative and asked him if he was willing to increase his offer. This he has agree to do and has offered Rs. 58,000, for one year.

In the circumstances I request the sanction of the Corporation to the acceptance of the increased offer from Messrs. Ahmed Abdulla and Co., namely, Rs. 58,000, for a period of one year. It is not desirable to give the contract for more than one year as it may be necessary to make changes in the mode of disposing of carcasses."

A TENDERER'S LETTER.

Subsequently the following letter was addressed to the Corporation by Messrs. Payne and Company on behalf of tenderer No. 1, stating that the tender of their clients for the right of skinning dead animals at Kurla was Rs. 58,000 for one year and Rs. 1,80,000 for 3 years, and was the highest one; that their clients are the contractors for the current year; that their clients understand that the Commissioner has recommended that the tender of Messrs. Ahmed Abdulla and Co., be accepted in preference to their clients' tender, the ground for the recommendation being that the Commissioner considers the conduct of their clients to be most unsatisfactory in carrying out the present year's contract and that he thinks that their clients have been deliberately neglecting to colour the fat according to the terms of their contract with the result that a certain proportion of preserved fat from Chimboor has been finding its way to the market under the name of ghee to the imminent danger of public health; and that their clients are surprised to see such a serious charge laid against them which is not justified by the circumstances of the case.

They also forwarded a copy of the correspondence that had passed between their clients and the Commissioner and stated that prior to the year 1907 the right in question was the monopoly of certain individuals but that it was solely due to their clients that from the year 1907 the Municipality began to get large sums for this right, and that except in 1912-13 the contract has realised between Rs. 56,000 and and 62,000 every year.

They submitted that their clients are prepared (1) to keep a whole time Inspector especially deputed by the Municipality in charge of the depot, and to sell all fat in his presence, paying his salary up to Rs. 50 per mensem; (2) to hand over to the Municipality all fat, on the Municipality paying them an agreed amount; or (3) to destroy all fat with the flesh so as to leave no cause for complaint.

They stated further that their clients being the highest tenderers are entitled to have the contract given to them, and expressing a hope that the Corporation will not drive them off the field now that they have made proposals which will do away with all possible dispute in future. They invited attention to the fact that their clients' tender for a period of three years at Rs. 60,000 per year is still open for acceptance and adding that their clients do not wish to tie down the Corporation for the whole period of three years and would be prepared to give up the contract within the period on three months' notice without claiming any compensation should the Municipality make any change in the mode of the disposal of carcasses within the period of three years.

A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that sanction be given to the acceptance of the tender of Mesrs. Ahmed Abdulla and Company for one year and that the letters received on the subject be recorded.

Mr. Mody said that he did not wish to say much on the subject at this stage as he believed that the Commissioner was going to give them a full explanation on the subject. He, however, wished to observe that as a matter of principle it was both just and expedient that the most favourable tender should be accepted but when they considered that question they must also consider whether the tenderer had given satisfaction or not on a previous occasion. They were favoured with a long correspondence on the subject but as he read that he could not find any explanations from the tenderers on the complaints made against him. One point no doubt was in their favour, namely, that they had now made an offer which, he was bound to say, was of a fair character. But, he remarked, they should not be carried away by it especially when it came after the man had been detected.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna seconded the proposition and reserved his remarks.

The Commissioner said that he strongly supported Mr. Mody's view that they should give the contract to a fit and proper person. He was rather at a disadvantage as compared with most of the members as he was entirely ignorant of the past history of this contract except what he found from the official records. He rose to speak at this stage deliberately and against the advice of certain people to expose his remarks to criticisms and as he desired to place the facts before the Corporation. If after that the Corporation were satisfied that they would be justified in giving the contract to the highest tenderer he would be quite happy to see that it was given them. The point that they had to consider was whether the conduct of this tenderer was such as to constitute a grave default on his part. Now, as the members were aware, the departments had no complaint against his general conduct but it related to a very small item. The total value of the contract was something like Rs. 60,000, while that of the fat amounted to about Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S OBJECTIONS.

The Commissioner then gave a brief resume of the objections raised by the Health Department and how far the tenderer took steps to meet such objections. He said the first warning was issued on the 13th May last. Further warnings were issued during the course of the year and the matter was not brought to the notice of the Commissioner until the 6th December, on which day a surprise visit was paid by the Deputy Health Officer and his conservancy inspector. On the 19th December, he issued a final warning and yet complaints were made on the 6th, 16th and 23rd January. The final warning was, however, given effect to in the course of the three months' because then he (the Commissioner) was seriously deliberating to take action by forfeiting the deposit and giving the work at the contractor's risk to some one else. From the 17th February onwards, there was no reason to object to the method of colouring but on that day Dr. Turner paid a visit there and on going through the account books, he found that 47 tins of fat had been prepared. These Dr. Turner was told were sent to their tannery at Dharavi and he pursued the tins there. At the tannery, Dr. Turner was told by the people there that they had not seen the tins yet. The tins could not be traced subsequently.

Continuing, the Commisstoner said that Mr. Mody had observed that the contractor's present oker was very fair. Personally he did not like any of the terms because it was the duty of the contractors to dispose of the fat in the best way they could. He admitted that they were now giving the best alternative, but they never suggested any such means on the 6th December. Providing of an inspector at their expense was to his mind much less satisfactory, when they could send different officers to pay surprise visits to see that the work was properly done.

MR. LALJI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, who spoke next, said that Mr. Mody had acknowledged the principle that the contract should be given to the best tenderer. The question then was why should it not be given to the highest tenderer in this case? From the correspondence placed before them he found that the contractors were first told about colouring on the 14th May. Then for a period of over three months, until September there was no complaint. All that they could see was that on the 22nd September, these contractors were told that they should not remove the fat tins unless the inspector passed them and that the inspector would visit the place thrice a week. He now asked in view of that whether since that date up to now the contractors had removed a single tin without its being passed.

As no answer was forthcoming, Mr. Lalji continued to say that from the correspondence it appeared that there was no complaint whatever until December, when a final warning was given. He therefore, asked what was the inspector doing between September and December. Had he made any report during that period?

The Commissioner had referred to the disappearance of the 47 tins and he asked what steps the executive had taken to trace them? He observed that this was a respectable firm doing business even in Europe and in his opinion reflections had been made against them on insufficient materials which action he characterised as unfair.

Mr. Lalji then gave the past history of this contract and said that about ten years ago, the Corporation were defrauded in it as they were paid about Rs. 15,000 only for it and Haji Noor Mahomed was the man who broke the monopoly and the amount was raised to Rs. 70,000.

Mr. Lalji then commented on the action of the Commissioner in asking the second man to raise his rates and remarked that it was unjust that the third man was not called and asked if he too would raise his rates. He observed that the principle should be that tenders should be reinvited or all the tenderers should be called and asked. He also questioned the step of the Commissioner in asking the man to raise his tender to Rs. 58,000 only, when last year only they had got Rs. 60,000 for it. He also understood that subsequently an offer of Rs. 63,000 was sent to the Commissioner.

The Commissioner remarked that, that was so, but as it had come long after this his opinion was that it should not be considered.

Mr. Lalji said that he quite agreed with the Commissioner in this principle, but in this case the offers were allowed to be charged after the tender.

In conclusion. Mr. Hussienbhoy said that in his opinion formed from the correspondence, nothing had been proved against the tenderer and he saw no reason why the contract should not be given to the highest bidder, who also turned out to be a party instrumental in getting this gain to the Corporation. He, therefore, moved as an amendment that the contract be given to Messrs. Haji Noor Mahomed and Haji Essa for one year at Rs. 58,000 on condition that all the fat shall be destroyed.

IMAGINARY COMPLAINTS.

Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin seconded the amendment. In a long speech he said that the complaints made against this contractor were imaginary and started by the rival parties. That was the opinion he had formed from the correspondence.

Dr. Master supported Mr. Modi as he was inclined to believe after reading the correspondence that this contractor had no case.

CORPORATION'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who spoke next asked the Corporation to be somewhat logical from the outset and cooly judge the whole situation. He said that this was a contract regarding which the Corporation was the sanctioning authority. The responsibility lay on the Corporation and the Commissioner could not give this contract. It was, therefore, the duty of the Corporation to exercise its full judgment. Now, what were the facts? The Commissioner invited the tenders; he admitted that the highest tender was that of Haji Noor Mahomed and Haji Essa; and the tenderer to whom he proposed to give the contract had tendered for a smaller sum. According to principle, they were in all propriety bound to give the tender to the highest bidder but it was said that there were circumstances which made this an exceptional case and it must therefore be given to the next highest bidder.

In this connection, Sir Pherozeshah observed, that the Commissioner must realise that the burden of establishing exceptional circumstances lay on the person alleging it. Had that duty been discharged? He asked the Corporation to decide that question. Were there sufficient materials to enable them to say that special circumstances existed in this case to justify them in not giving the contract to the highest bidder? That was the question to be considered very carefully by them. And in considering that, it was but right that they should recall the past history of these contracts to conclude their inquiry fairly and fully. He told them at once that he had no sympathy with anyone of these tenderers—it was six of one and half a dozen of the other (laughter)—but they must proceed in a right and reasonable way. All these people had been, he would not say defrauding them—that was a big word—but taking away large sums of money from them in an unconscionable manner and it was only when they fell out among themselves in sharing their profits that the Corporation found that contracts worth about a lakh were being given for about Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 7,000.

Mr. Mody: Whose fault is it?

Sir Pherozeshah: Mr. Mody, who has fathered this resolution asks whose fault it is. It is not a secret thing and I was coming to it.

PROFITS POCKETED BY A CAUCUS.

Continuing, Sir Pherozeshah said that it must have been well within the knowledge of their officers that the contracts were worth ten times more than the rate at which they were given. The Corporation asked for figures as to the number of skins and so on in 1907, and in reply they were given figures for that year only and were told that no figures were available for previous years. When they discovered all this, the contract rate went up to Rs. 70,000. He also wished to tell the members that it was not enough to see who the parties were and who the partners were, for there was a committee sitting on these questions, and he had learnt that there were partners with partners and at the time of that "caucus" movement they had discovered that one partner had three partners and these three had other partners and the whole thing was well managed by a combination of 15 to 20 people, who sent in the tenders and shared the profits. That combination was, however, ultimately broken up, but to some extent only by these people falling out among themselves. Then this tenderer outrode the former tenderers who were making enormous profits in previous years by this combination. He told them all this because in honour and justice they were bound to see that no attempt was made for the purpose of pushing forward people who had ousted the old contractors.

The members would find, when they had read the correspondence that it left a very unsavoury taste behind. The moment this tenderer entered on his contract, several things were urged against him. It was first said that he had not dyed the fat according to the sample in the office. Then he was told that he did not use picric acid. Well, he had explained that picric acid was prohibited by Government and was not available in the market because, it was used for making bombs. His friend the President just told him that it was an explosive substance of the highest character (laughter).

A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

In his opinion they could not draw positive conclusions from the correspondence. For the sake of justice he asked them to make inquiries into the matter. On former occasions they had held such enquiries and in this case they should be satisfied that there was a case for doubt in not giving the contract to the highest bidder. For that purpose, the correspondence before them was not enough and they must hold an inquiry and examine their men on the subject. He took no side in the matter and he did not know any of the parties, but they must act justly and fairly in the matter. He, therefore, wished to move that the matter be referred to a small committee and the Commissioner be empowered to make arrangements with the present contractors for a month.

After some discussion the Corporation agreed to refer the matter for inquiry to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, with instructions to report within a fortnight, Mr. Mody having accepted the proposal though without conceding that no case had been made out for accepting the Commissioner's suggestion:—The President, Mr. Jamshedji Wadia; Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji; Mr. H. P. Mody; Mr. P. C. Sethna; Dr. D. B. Master; Mr. S. M. Edwardes; Dr. K. E. Dadachanji; Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia; Mr. Cawasji Jehangir; Mr. Manmohandass Ramji; Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy; Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji and the mover (Sir Pherozeshah Mehta).

The Corporation then adjourned.

DELHI SEDITION CASE.

EVIDENCE ABOUT SEARCHES.

THE APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 26.

The preliminary examination in the Delhi sedition was resumed at Delhi today before Mr. V. Connolly.

Before the proceedings commenced Chote Lal (alias Ram Lal), who has not been represented hitherto, stated: "I do not know the language, nor understand the law. I cannot answer the questions and I do not know what cross-examination means." Mr. S. N. Bose, pleader, was accordingly appointed to represent him.

Mr. Ross Alston, Barrister of Allahabad, also appeared with Mr. A. B. Broadway Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Mool Chand for the prosecution.

Mr. Broadway continued his examination of Inspector Berijlal. Witness said that after they had searched the upper storey they removed the seal on the verandah of the middle floor and commenced to search. There two unlocked trunks were opened. One contained only clothing and in the other trunk they found a number of covers. The covers contained respectively three typed articles, four typed documents (three in English one in Deonagri), four typed articles, twenty "Liberty" leaflets and miscellaneous letters. Under some clothes another thirty-seven copies of the "Liberty" leaflet were found, also an accountant's deploma belonging to Abad Behari. All the articles were signed by the search-witnesses, except the deploma which they said would be spoiled if signed. In another room on the upper floor they found a number of photographs, some of them being of some of the accused. Returning to the middle floor three Bengali books were found on a table in Abad Beharis room and on a shelf an account book unbound, a Bengali-English dictionary, a Bengali grammar and some sheets of Bengali exercises were also found. A black coat was hanging on the wall of the verandah and was claimed by Abad Behari. A diary for 1914, and a letter from Hauwant Sahai to Abad Behari were found in the pocket. The house was then sealed up and placed under a guard.

POST CARDS FROM ST. JOHN'S.

The next day they again searched the middle storey and took possession of two books, one English "British Rule in India" and one Urdu. They, were in Amir Chand's room. They seized a brown cover bearing the words "Moolraj's garden parties" which was on the table. In a trunk in the same room some property of Ram Lal were found. In an envelope was a Hindi article and an Urdu book both bearing the same title, a Hindi exercise book and some loose papers in Hindi. The room adjoining the office was then searched. Three post cards were found which, had been despatched from St. John's Cregan. A number of covers of different sizes were taken from a box and in an almirah two books in Urdu. Amir Chand and Sultan Chand were arrested on the evening of February 18. On February, 19, they again searched the ground floor and took possession of two newspaper files of the "Bande Mataram" newspaper for 1906 and 1907. they continued the search on the following day, but found nothing of importance. The guard was removed from the house on February 21. On February 22, they again went to Amir Chand house. They seized a number of his cash books and day books. On February 26 a letter was found from Sultan Singh to Amir Chand. A few days later witness produced Amir Chand's letter book from his brother. Hanwant Sahai was arrested on March 3 before which date he could not be found. The search was made under witness's supervision. On March 5, some books were found; "The Uprising of the Many," "Prouncing French Dictionary," French Self-Educator" (In French), the catalogue of Hanwant Sahar's liberary, and a letter from the Manager of the Bharat Insurance Company to Hanwant Sahai, dated February 3, 1913. On March 6, and 7, searches were again made and four books—a volume of lectures on the French Revolution, a First French Course, French Conversation Grammar, Progressive French Course—were seized. The house of Jagannath, the nephew of Hanwant Sahai was searched on March 5, and 6. A portion of a Hindi newspaper was seized, also a receipt issued by the Secretary of the Municipal Committee.

This concluded the evidence of this witness.

THE APPROVERS EVIDENCE.

The next witness called was Dina Nath who was originally charged under sections 120 B. and 302, I. P. C. but has now turned approver and has been pardoned by the Magistrates at Lahore and Delhi.

The defence objected to Sirdar Singh, a witness being in Court, but the prosecution gave an assurrance that he was not connected with Dina Naths' statement in any way whatever.

The Court decided that he should be sent for when required for the exhibits, but must leave the Court at present.

Dina Nath is a slightly built Punjabi of Jullundur, aged about twenty-two or twenty-three with dark hair and a small moustache. He was wearing spectacles and was dressed in a dark coat, white shirt and trousers. He gave his evidence in Urdu very quietly at first but his voice became stronger as he progressed. There was a considerable stir amongst they accused when he entered unexpectedly.

APPROVER'S DISCIPLESHIP.

Examined by Mr. Broadway, he said he was training for an accountant and had been studying at the Dayal Singh School, where he met Har Dayal who had returned from England. He used to visit him in company, with a number of other students and gradually began to take an interest in political matters under Har Dayal's guidance. He then went to Kapurthala which was afterwards visited also by Har Dayal. After the latter had returned to Lahore Dina Nath wired to him expressing a wish to become his disciple. Har Dayal agreed and he went to Lahore, but found that Har Dayal had left for Europe.

Amir Chand looked after Har Dayal's disciples. At Amir Chand's house witness met Abad Behari Lal. His parents did not know of his views. Subsequently he got to know Rashi Behari Bose through Chatterji who went to England later. Chatterjee wrote that witness was a good man and trustworthy. In 1911, witness met Rashi Behari Bose at Lahore and Hardwar. Some time after he met Bat Raj and later on met Basansa Kumar Biswas, a Bengali. Abad Behari was at the Central Training College, Lahore, and witness was in a native bank as Lahore.

The defence objected that some of the witness's statements were not voluntary, but the Court disallowed the objection.

Witness said that he went to Hardwar to ask Rashi Behari Bose's opinion about a proscribed book. Rash Behari said that "work as in Bengal should be started in the Punjab and that the terrorist movement should be started in the Punjab as well."

Rash Behari continued: "I shall be the link between the Punjab, U. P. and Bengal movements, that is, I will act as leader and that Abad Behari will be vice-head in the Punjab and U. P. movements." He told witness that witness and Balmot would be the head in the Punjab, especially for Lahore, and whatever, work was done in U. P. and Punjab should be done with the advice of Abad Behari, that is, he should be consulted.

Witness was under examination when the Court rose for the day.

It is expected that his evidence will occupy at least two days more.

Sir Charles and Lady Cleveland and Lady MacMahon were present during part of the proceedings.

INSPECTOR MURDER CASE

THREE MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 25.

In the Inspector murder case three witnesses were examined to-day. The first witness was the informant.

The next witness, Mr. Lowman, Deputy Commissioner, C.I.D., deposed that he tried experiments with the revolver found in the hand of the accused with cartridges in it. He tried to see how far the chamber would revolve without the hammer falling on it. He found that the chamber would revolve of its own accord without touching the trigger. When he made the experiment he was aware that there was a loaded cartridge between two exploded cartridges.

The third witness was Sub-Inspector Mohendra Nath Sing, investigating officer in the case. He said that he made enquiries from shopkeepers near the spot where the Inspector was shot. He made the search list of the articles found on the a cused.

Cross examined by Mr. C. R. Das witness said that a handkerchief was found with the accused. He knew that the defence alleged that a handkerchief was one of the things accused was said to have lost. This handkerchief was not produced in the case. He admitted that by mistake he entered in the search list that head constable Abdul Gaffur found a revolver, it should be that Abdul Gaffur produced a revolver. In connection with this case three other men were arrested and subsequently discharged. He admitted that a shopkeeper in front of whose shop the Inspector was murdered and who was in his shop at that time had that he could not identify the accused.

Cross-examination is proceeding.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

At to-day's hearing of the police murder case Sub-Inspector Mohendra Nath Singh was further cross-examined.

Mr. Todd, gunmaker, deposed that the revolver alleged to have been found with the accused was of Belgian make and a very inferior kind of revolver. It was defective and the .450 bore bullets did not bear Government marks. It was possible to make the chamber jump without firing. The nose of the hammer was exactly the same as that in a misfire cartridge.

Major H. B. Forster, Police Surgeon, deposed to have extracted three bullets from the inspector's body. They were all .360.

A LONAVLA SCARE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 26.

A great scare was created at Lonavla yesterday by the report that a gung of Pathans armed with revolvers and pistols, had started from Bombay with the object of looting a contractor at Khandalla. There must have been some truth in the report as a large body of police went from Poona at midnight and patrolled the road from Khandalla to Lonavla. But the Pathans are *non est* so far.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A MALI.

The case against the five European lads who, it is alleged, stoned a Mali to death at Lonavla over a "pupya", has been transferred by the Court of Mr. Seatham, I.C.S., at Poona on admisitrative grounds. They have been charged with murder and dacoity and are on bail.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN AGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 26.

Damage to the extent of four lakhs of rupees was done on Wednesday by the fire in the grain godowns in the compound of the Agra municipal offices. All shops within the enclosure having thatched roofs, took fire. In an instant enormous quantities of grain were destroyed. The Municipality not having a fire-extinguishing apparatus, the Seaforth Highlanders were requisitioned with their fire-engine from the Fort.

RELEASED PRISONERS AID SOCIETY.

The following gentlemen were appointed to be Honorary Secretaries of the Committee formed at the meeting convened by His Excellency the Governor in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall (Convocation Hall) on 18th instant to take steps for the formation of a Released Aid Society:—The Honourable Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mirza Ali Muhammad Khan and Mr. H. P. Mody.

MORE COTTON FIRES.

SEVEN IN THREE DAYS.

PATROL OF R. I. M. MEN.

Since the great cotton blaze that broke out in the early hours of Monday morning and burned steadily in a flame for twenty-four hours, the Fire Brigade and the Salvage Corps have had no less than seven outbreaks in the Cotton Green some of which, happily, were nipped in the bud. From Tuesday afternoon at 4-30, when a fire broke out in Jethas Nos. 46 to 48, belonging to the Cotton Trading Company, of which Gaddum and Co., are the agents, no less than seven fires of varying importance have broken out, six of these being in Jethas Nos. 46 to 48, which are situated in the South East of the Colaba Reclamation Green and which are insured for 40 lakhs. In the fire, referred to above,—the one on Tuesday afternoon—100 bales of cotton were involved, 51 of which were damaged by fire and chemicals used by the Salvage Corps in extinguishing the flames.

THREE OUTBREAKS ON WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday there were three outbreaks in the Indian Cotton Company's Jethas, one at 10 o'clock in the morning when 350 bales were involved, and the Fire Brigade had to turn out, before the fire was finally put out. At 2 in the afternoon one bale caught fire, and at three hours later two bales were found alight, in both cases the chemicals used by the Salvage Corps being sufficient to cope with the outbreak. Yesterday, Thursday, there were no less than three outbreaks. At five minutes past six in the morning, a fire which damaged five bales, was put out but the Salvage Corps men in Jetha No. 80 belonging to Metsu Bhusa Kaisha, while at 11-15 a.m., a fire involving the same number of bales was extinguished by the Salvage Corps on the Indian Cotton Company's Jethas Nos. 46, 47 and 48, by means of chemicals.

LAKH AND A QUARTER DAMAGE.

The most disastrous of these smaller fires occurred at 2-30 p.m., on Thursday evening in the same Jetha, involving 1,200 bales. The Colaba, Fort, and Mandvi Brigades were called out, and they were unable to extinguish the flame before damage amounting to a lakh and a quarter rupees resulted.

PATROL OF R. I. M. MEN.

The Fire Insurance Association has employed 40 men of the Royal Indian Marine, who are patrolling the Green day and night since Wednesday. They work in batches of twelve, with four hour watches, and are assiduous in their look out.

THE GREAT COTTON FIRE.

It may be of interest to note that the pools of water that had formed when the great blaze that broke out on Monday was being put out, has not yet been pumped out, although a hand-pump has been working since 7 p.m. on Monday, and a Steam Engine of the Fire Brigade which had been hired by the Fire Insurance Association since Tuesday afternoon. Some little idea may be gained of the amount of water used when ten motor engines worked continuously for twenty-four hours, and several for a longer period.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

NOTICE DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the notice matter in which Mahomed Sulleman and Ismail Yakub, Mahomedan dealers in oil, were called upon, at the instance of one Anupchand Dhonaji, a Marwari, to show cause why process should not be issued against them on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 750, and of criminal breach of trust in respect of certain ornaments.

Mr. S. Davar, barrister-at-law, and Mr. C. N. Kanga, pleader, appeared for the complainant Marwari. Mr. Sohrab B. Banaji, barrister-at-law, appeared for the first, and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the second respondent.

The complainant alleged that the first respondent, who used to borrow money from him, obtained a loan of Rs. 750 from him on the 12th November last on the understanding that he would pass a promissory note signed by him and the second respondent. The first respondent, however, gave a note signed by himself only. On the 10th November he took away some of the ornaments he had pledged with him, promising to return them after using them at a wedding. He, however, failed to keep this promise also.

Mr. Banaji, for the first respondent, contended that there was nothing in the evidence that the respondent had cheated the complainant in respect of the loan, nor had any document been produced to show that the ornaments had been parted with. It was a false charge that had been brought with a view to put pressure on his client to pay up his debts.

Mr. Vicaji, for the second respondent, submitted that his client had been unnecessarily dragged in the matter, because he happened to be the brother-in-law of the first respondent. His client had never borrowed money from the complainant jointly with the first respondent.

His Worship held that there was no documentary or oral evidence sufficient to prove the charges. The notice was discharged.

The announcement that the Maharaja of Kapurthala was proceeding to Europe by last week's Mail steamer is incorrect. His Highness intended leaving as stated but has, for the present, given up the idea of going abroad.

Do you know its Fleurs de France Days
See page—12.

IMPERIAL BUDGET.

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY'S SPEECH.

THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICY

In his speech on the Budget in the Imperial Council the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, said:—My Lord, interest in the budget under discussion centres inter alia round two features,—(1), the caution in the estimate necessitated by the prevalence of famine conditions in parts of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab; and (2) the unallotted balance of £1,280,000, being the expected Imperial surplus in 1914-15, kept by way of a reserve "to assist us in our heavy capital commitments," notwithstanding the capital expenditure of £17,900,000 as against £17,226,000 in the current year. Now, a discussion of the first point will not be profitable. The financial results of the ensuing year alone will show whether the caution is or is not justified. Criticism would be premature, despite the finding of the Indian Finance Commission; "Caution . . . . has been carried rather further than was necessary in recent years."

The first budget of a new Finance Minister in a period of stress must proceed upon the accustomed cautious lines. An innovation is justifiable only on the restoration of normal economic conditions and after the year's experience has disclosed the possibilities of advance. But the proposed reserve requires fuller explanation in the light of the allotments for capital expenditure. It is difficult to see how such a large sum as two crores of rupees, roughly, is necessary during the year to meet sudden calls for our capital liabilities. There remains the principal item, railways, for which liberal provision has been made, the allotment for 1914-15 being equal to that in 1913-14, the highest since the Mackay Committee. Any extra demand for railways during the year is improbable and unjustifiable alike. How then is the large unallotted balance of £1,280,000 necessary to be put to a sort of reserve in view of "our heavy capital commitments?" This is a point on which cyplanation will be welcomed.

RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

My Lord, in connection with these Indian railways, I beg to invite Your Excellency's attention to three points.—(1), the account of capital expenditure incorporated in the Financial Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum, (2), the appropriation of the "net" profits, and (3), the special loans raised for financing railways. With regard to the first point, I submit that the summary of details of the budget grant for open lines given in paragraph 225 of the Memorandum should be more complete. The absence of fuller particulars deprives the public of information most necessary for a correct judgment about the capital requirements of our railways. The amounts allotted are at present shown under two heads. —"Rolling stock," and "Other Items,"—without differentiation between renewals and additions under each head. This handicaps public criticism about the commercial value of the railways. Such detailed information in the Memorandum alone can show what proportion of the total expenditure for renewals should be charged to revenue account and what to capital account. The Present system of appropriation to the General revenue account of the "net" surplus after deduction from the gross profits from railways of the working expenses and interests, is likewise unsatisfactory. Renewals, as distinguished from other improvements, are the first charge upon revenue. In the calculation therefore of the net railway income due allowance must be made for them. Nothing can be legitimately claimed as net profits until renewals have been fully provided for out of the revenue. It may be that in a loan year there is no surplus revenue out of which to make the provision; it may likewise be that even in a normal year the surplus revenue is insufficient for the purpose. And yet renewals must be financed, and capital expenditure on that head becomes unavoidable. To provide against such contingencies the principles of sound finance would suggest the creation of a permanent depreciation fund out of the abundance of prosperous years. It is false economy to appreciate the surplus income from a concern and leave unprovided the wear and tear of the mechanical appliance. I attach the greatest importance to these renewals. They are absolutely necessary. Constant watchfulness against depreciation alone will maintain the railways in an efficient condition. It follows as a corollary that the surplus income after payment of working expenses and interest charges should be applied in the first instance to defrayal of the cost of renewals, the unspent balance alone being carried to the general account. My submissions accordingly are that in the future the details of renewals and additions should be clearly shown in the aforesaid summary under each head separately, and that allowance should be made for renewals out of the surplus income. The question of a railway depreciation fund must be reserved for future consideration.

RAILWAY LOANS.

I must congratulate Sir William Meyer upon his loan policy. It marks an advance and will meet with universal approval in India. Educated India fully endorses the view that Indian capital should be utilised to the fullest extent in our reproductive works. Sir William Meyer deserves our thanks for his intended move in this direction. But Government should be prepared to go further and, as a matter of general principle, should decide that our reproductive loans must in the first instance be raised in India, and that the London market should be exploited only for the unsubscribed balance. The community looks to the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer for the initiation of this larger policy which is only a development of the policy he has tentatively adopted in the present budget. He has justified his action in increasing the amount of Rupee Loan by excellent reasons. The exigencies of our Exchange policy and the desirability of creating additional gilt-edged securities for the investment of Indian capital supply other cogent reasons. Prima facie an increase in our sterling debt is a menace to our Exchange policy in so far as it increases our annual sterling liability. Fears may be entertained that the most imposing Gold Standard Reserve located in London will fail to support the sterling exchange should our Home Charges be abnormally inflated. The lesser the amount of these Charges the greater is the security against a falling exchange. But in disregard of this almost axiomatic truth, our sterling liability is advancing at a rapid rate. In 1904-05 the total sterling debt stood at over £132 million and in 1911-12 at over £178 million, or an advance of 35 p.c. in seven years, while the railway sterling debt nearly trebled during the interval, the figure for 1911-12 being £109 million as against £40 million of 1904-05. The annual interest charges upon the total advanced about 50, p.c. during the period. The position has not materially improved, despite the recent expenditure for discharge of debt, in consequence of the additions to our sterling debt since 1911-12. And next year the Secretary of State proposes to borrow £8,000,000 in London, including the amount already raised in anticipation. This is not sound policy. The exchange is surely not strengthened by these sterling transactions. On the other hand, the transfer of the loan transactions to the Indian market must result in a substantial reduction in our sterling liability, and to that extent will contribute to the success of our Exchange Policy. These considerations would prove the impolicy of further application to the London Market of reproductive loans.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

One other consideration would justify a change of policy on the lines indicated above. The rapid increase in our sterling loans is to a large extent responsible for the present depression in Government Paper. A few years ago, the Rupee Paper, inspite of the uncertainty of Exchange, was a favourite investment in England. A stable Exchange, far from increasing its popularity there, has had the opposite effect of attracting the bulk of the holdings back to India. In 1902 the total amount held in England was 20 crores and 36 lakhs but by 1902 the total went down to 11 crores and 73 lakhs. The synchronous increase in our sterling debt furnishes a satisfactory explanation. English investors naturally prefer sterling loans raised in London, and a steady Exchange helps them to clear their rupee holding on favourable terms. And the fact that the price of rupee paper has been maintained in India, notwithstanding the importation of this large additional stock simultaneously with the issue of fresh Rupee Loans, proves incontestably the strength of the Indian Market. The large increase (over 50 per cent.), in Savings Banks deposit (from Rs. 15,99,19,789 in 1904-05 to Rs. 24,69,49,326 in 1911-12 likewise testifies to the general anxiety for safe investment. Everything thus points to the conclusion, that in their own interests as much as in that of the country Government should and can safely depend, in a larger measure than in the past, upon the Indian Market for their reproductive loans, and should go to the London Market in the last resort.

A GOLD CURRENCY.

The Finance Minister has referred to the coinage profits of last year and this year (£5½ million upon 25½ crores of rupees coined,) with some degree of satisfaction, as the amount has gone to strengthen the Gold Standard Reserve. In my humble opinion, and I am supported by a large body of public opinion, these profits, however, are of questionable value. The policy is unsound; the whole arrangement is artificial and unsatisfactory. The system of currency is artificial, requiring a huge Gold Standard Reserve to prop it up. The profits from fresh coinage may be imposing and even convenient for the time being, but we ought to realize that we are adding considerably to our future exchange difficulties by expending the depreciated currency. The more artificial rupees we have, the greater becomes our difficulty in dealing with Sterling Exchange and the greater our dependence upon the Gold Standard Reserve for a firm exchange. The country also is prepared for a gold currency. William Meyer himself alludes to the increasing popularity of the sovereign as a current coin. His opinion coincides with, and lends additional weight to the views of this Government embodied in their despatch to the Secretary of State of 1911, on the subject a gold mint. There is no difference about principles. The only practical difficulty is about gold mint, and this can surely be overcome by negotiations with the Imperial Treasury. The Indian Finance Commission has left this subject of gold mint to be dealt with by the Government of India. It behoves this Government now to apply themselves energetically to the reform, and to introduce at an early date an honest gold currency. Sir William Meyer's policy of laying out Government balances through the Presidency Banks for the support of trade marks another agreeable feature of the year's transactions. These advances would perhaps be more satisfactorily managed by a State Bank, but the needed reform is delayed by the decision of the Indian Finance Commission to have the subject examined by an expert Committee, which Government would do well to appoint soon.

NEW SANITARY INSTITUTE.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Dr. Turner reading the Report on the occasion of the foundation stone ceremony which was performed by His Excellency Lord Willingdon last Tuesday.

SPY SCARE IN SIND.

RECENT ARREST IN KARACHI.

The following letter appears in the "Sind Gazette":—

Regarding the statement in your issue of 18th instant, permit me to observe that a narrative, correct according to sworn evidence, appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 5th March. A brief correct reference also appears in a "Karachi letter" in the "Civil and Military Gazette" of 6th March, and a paragraph (also accurate) in the "Pioneer" of the 7th idem.

The guard of Indian regulars (the 10th Jats) *had been relieved* and the relieving Volunteer sentries had been posted, one at each side of the building, only. These (two) sentries acted independently, and the front entrance was practically unguarded.

As regards my arrest, I was placed under a military guard of the 10th Jats, from about 8-20 p.m. 26th February, until past 12 a.m. My residential quarters were sealed, and the following morning my private papers and effects searched for any incriminating evidence, but unsuccessfully.

On the 27th February, I was tried by the Cantonment Magistrate at the instigation of the military authorities, on the *unbailable* offence, under the *Indian Penal Code* of "lurking house trespass," and on that unfounded charge further detained, at the civil gaol, from Friday 27th, to the 2nd March, Monday.

On the 2nd March, (the other case proving fruitless), I was re-tried by he Cantonment Magistrate under the *Official Secrets Act*, he first explaining to me that the onus under that Act rested upon the accused to prove himself an innocent person! Late in the day, when about to frame a charge it was discovered by the magistrate that no action could be taken without consent of the Local Government. Bail being permissible, I gained release that evening on bail of Rs. 1,500 (in three sureties).

The District Magistrate, from the outset, had been on tour in the district and the file was sent to him. Orders were not received earlier, therefore, than the 16th March. These were decisive; it was needless to submit the matter to the Local Government, the attention being directed to the terms of the amended Act of the Subordinate Court.

There were absolutely no grounds for any proceedings. I was accordingly discharged on the 16th instant.

The case of Walter Hahn, German subject, was correctly reported in your contemporary the *Sind Observer* of the 7th instant. The military authorities were equally at fault in imprisoning this man, he having committed no offence.—

Your statement, purporting to be true, is both inaccurate and offensive. The offence of the irregularity of my detention, which, I am advised, calls for "exemplary" damages, is only thereby further aggravated.—I am &c,

W. G. CHAPMAN.

Karachi, 21st March.

At the Lucknow Sanitary Conference in January last, it was decided that in view of the present prevalence of tuberculosis in India serious attention and special measures for dealing with the disease were demanded, and that one or more officers should be placed on special duty to study in detail the different problems connected with it. It is understood that arrangements are in progress for the employment of Dr. Lankester, who has given special attention to this particular subject, for this investigation, and he will shortly start on a tour throughout India with this object. He will give lectures and make general enquiries into the prevalence, distribution, and special causation of the disease in India.

CONVERSIONS TO ZOROASTRIANISM

SIR DINSHAH DAVAR'S INTERVENTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—You published the other day a telegram from Rangoon, which shows that a few leading members of the Parsi Community have determined to start over again the unpleasant controversy that raged in the community a few years ago, over the question of proselytism. Will you in the interest of truth and fair play permit me to point out that the opinions, which according to public information, have been benevolently forced on the distant community of Rangoon, are misleading and incorrect?

In the first place, we find that an opinion has been flashed by wire by Sir Dinshaw D. Davar who now adorns the High Court Bench. Should I be greatly wrong if I stated that it is a departure from a desirable convention for High Court Judges to intervene in polemical questions, more particularly when either in the past or future a pronouncement on such questions has been or would have to be made by them?

His Lordship Mr. Justice Davar says, that "in the light of the High Court's decision, such a Navjot is illegal." The High Court decision which is referred to is evidently the one delivered in the well-known Punchayet case which ended in November 1908. In the long judgment which his Lordship delivered in Court on the occasion he has plainly said that this question has not been decided, but has had to be left open because in the opinion of his Lordship the proper party was not before the Court. His Lordship gave his own opinion on the matter, but the same was *obiter*. I shall quote the exact words from the judgment. "Having regard to what I have said above, I am most averse to say anything on its merits. I feel that it would be most unfair to the parties, whose fight the third parties carried on before us to express my findings on the merits in the absence of the parties whose rights are affected. However adverse my findings may be to the Converts, I feel that they will do no injustice to anybody, as *the judgment in this case cannot possibly bind those who now claim to be Converts or those who may make a similar claim hereafter.*" These words show clearly that the High Court has given no judgment in any way affecting the rights of Converts or those aliens or semi-aliens who may be admitted to the faith of Zoroaster. Mr. Justice Beaman in his judgment in the case has plainly stated that "the whole of my brother Davar's otherwise valuable and instructive judgment on this part of the case is merely *obiter;* and of course, if he is right, anything which I may have to add is *obiter* too." I need not stretch this point any further. I say that the High Court has thrown no light on the question at all, for in the Punchayet case it refused to *decide* the controversial matter, although two judges pronounced lengthy *obiter* judgments; and Mr. Justice Davar has distinctly said that the rights of such people as may be concerned must remain unaffected by his judgment.

Mr. Justice Davar has also said that the Navjot which Dastur Kalkobad is asked to perform is "illegal." I think I am entitled to interpret the meaning of the word used by the learned Judge in its exact significance. Taking it in that way, I can only say that there is not the least iota of an argument for such an opinion. There are people who would object to such a Navjot as being uncustomary. But merely because such a thing has not been customary it does not become illegal, and in this connection I shall content myself by quoting the words of Mr. Justice Beaman who has said in his judgment: "There cannot be a custom of *not doing a thing.* Circumstances may have combined to render it undesirable or impossible and so a practice may have fallen into desuetude. But as long as the cardinal dogmas of the religion itself have remained unchanged, their efficacy, where as here it is freely admitted, cannot be impaired, much less destroyed, by inability or unwillingness to obey them, *it is as much the duty of every pious Zoroastrian to-day to make Converts as it was in the remote past.*"

It may be that Mr. Justice Davar means, though his language as it stands does not necessarily convey that interpretation, that the Navjot is illegal in the sense that the use of Zoroastrian places of worship or the right to enjoy or participate in Zoroastrian charitable institutions, must be denied to the child of a Parsi mother by an alien father, even after the admission into the fold by a pious dastur like the high priest of the Deccan Parsis. If Mr. Justice Davar meant to convey this I think he could have made his wire more explicit, and not left room for some unscrupulous people to make importunate appeals to Dastur Kaikobad to desist from an "illegal" act. But I go a step further. I say that if it is the opinion of the learned judge that even after investiture the Rangoon child will not have any legal right to take the benefit of any of the Zoroastrian institutions of the place and elsewhere, he is not on entirely safe ground.

The arguments which were collectively advanced at the time of the Punchayet Case show that on investiture a party becomes in effect entitled to all the rights and privileges of a "Parsi" within the meaning of different Trust Deeds which are in existence, either because the party was born and bred a Parsi, or because by custom on such investiture he was permitted to have those rights and privileges. I shall now proceed to point out that the trust Deeds of 1884 would entitle the child of the Parsi mother even before investiture, to take the benefit of two important charitable institutions in Bombay. They are the Towers of Silence, or to be more explicit, that portion of it which is set apart as the "*Chotra*," and the "fund for taking the dead bodies of all Zoroastrians to the last resting place." At page 7 of the aforesaid Trust Deed we find these words: "And whereas the said last mentioned *Chotra* is occasionally used for the exposure of the dead bodies of persons alleged but not satisfactorily proved to have professed the Parsi religion.—and also for the exposure of the dead bodies of Parsi female prostitutes and their children....." The Ramgoon child in fluestion is not the child of a prostitute, but of one who yielded her love to an alien. In a way it has claims to more honourable treatment, more particularly because the Parsi mother lived, as is reported, a married life with a European. One thing is certain. The child in question, if it had died before investiture and in the guardianship of its mother, would have been entitled to disposal on the property of the Punchayet, and that implies that it would have a claim to have the services requisitioned of the Panchayet corpse bearers who are maintained partly from the charitable fund above mentioned. I fail to see how the child has lost any of its rights because her mothen has predeceased her. I would contend that by custom, as the Trust Deed shows, this child has a right, though a qualified one, to be called a Parsi even before investiture; for it has a right to the funds and institutions for the exclusive benefit of Parsis.

I think I have proved satisfactorily that the opinion expressed by Mr. Justice Davar recently, is wrong. Your readers must have come across the information that the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet at Bombay seem to have given a similar opinion, and so has their secretary Dr. J. J. Modi, Ph. D. With due respect to the worthy gentlemen who occupy the office of Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet at Bombay, I cannot refrain as a member of the community from entering an emphatic protest against this action of theirs. They have absolutely no right as Trustees to give such an opinion.

I crave your pardon for trespassing so much on your space. But I trust you will make room for this letter as it involves very grave issues for the Parsi community. They had better be discussed in English columns, because it is impossible in the vernacular to get a fair hearing or to controvert this topic without inflaming the passions and the weak minds of the mass of the community.

Yours etc,

P. A. WADIA,

Bombay, Mar. 26.

In the case in which a Biragi named Gangaram was charged with having murdered his wife, Krishnabai, on the night of the 15th instant, at the Biragimadam Temple, Georgetown, Madras, by cutting her throat with a chopper, the magistrate after examining the prosecution witnesses, framed a charge against the accused and committed him to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Do you know its Fleurs de France Days
See page—12.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BOMBAY BRANCH.

There was a large gathering of ladies at Government House yesterday evening when the annual meeting of the Bombay Girls' Friendly Society was held under the presidency of her Excellency Lady Willingdon. Encouraging reports of the work done during the past year were presented, and speeches on the aims of the Society were delivered by the President, Mrs. Palmer, and the Rev. Gray Collier. Prior to the meeting the ladies were entertained to tea by her Excellency.

Mrs. Fowler, the Hon. Diocesan Secretary, presented the Annual Report, which showed that the number of working associates, was 20, hon. associates 3, Diocesan associates 32, members 73 and candidates 45. The Report went on to say:—

The work of the Bombay Branch of the Girls' Friendly Society and its affiliated St. Christopher's Training School, has gone steadily forward during the past year, and although no extraordinary advance in any particular direction has apparently been made, there is, nevertheless, every reason to feel that the beginning of 1914 finds us in a considerably more satisfactory position than that held by us a year ago; when we were for several months in the early part of the year, practically without a Lady Superintendent at the Lodge. Miss Sharp,—our former Lady Superintendent—left us in February to take up other work in Bangalore, and we were unable to procure a suitable lady to take her place, until June, when Miss S. Marsh decided to come to our help, and as a voluntary worker undertook to fill the very onerous post of Lady Superintendent at our Lodge. We are indeed fortunate in securing her services, and since her advent, things have gone more smoothly in every way and the inmates of the Lodge appear to be most contented and happy under her rule and guidance.

For some time past it has been considered desirable for several reasons, into which it is hardly necessary to enter in this Report, that the Lodge should be removed from its present position; and after some difficulty a suitable flat has been found in Parel Road. It is situated on the tramway route, a very important consideration during the rains, and we have every reason to believe will prove more convenient in every way.

The Rev. Gray Collier presented the balance sheet, which showed balances in hand and in the bank of Rs. 3,133.

Miss Marsh then read the Lady Superintendent's Report on the Lodge and the St. Christopher's Nursery Training School, which was also of a satisfactory character.

The Rev. Gray Collier, in the course of his address spoke of the way in which the Girls' Friendly Society was expanding, and said that the opening of a Lodge was no longer an experiment. Women were going out into the world more and more, and they demanded that there should be somewhere where they could live in comfort and self-respect. The Girls' Friendly Society, by establishing Lodges, was meeting that demand on behalf of its own members, and other institutions were doing the same thing in various ways. Continuing, the speaker urged that the benefits of the Society should be extended to other parts of the Diocese. In every girls' school there should be a branch, and they should also get a lady to go round to other centres, such as Belgaum, Panchgani, Lanaoli and the great railway centres, delivering lectures and starting branches.

THINGS MOVING SLOWLY.

Mrs. Palmer spoke of what had been accomplished during the seven years the Society had been in existence, and said if it seemed a small result there were several reasons for it. In India they became accustomed to things moving slowly, and so they must not be too discouraged by small results. Most of them present came from what she might call the land of unmarried women. Anyone who had done any church work in England knew what a lot of work was done by unmarried ladies. There was always an old maid or a bachelor girl to fill the gap when there was work to be done. Here they missed the unmarried ladies, and there was the further difficulty that as soon as a married lady had begun to do useful work her husband was shifted to the other end of the country, and they had to find someone else. Going on to refer to the work of the Society, Mrs. Palmer referred to the very good work done by Miss Marsh, and mentioned that the demand for girls trained by them exceeded the supply. She pleaded for more voluntary workers, and asked the ladies to try and get the girls to induce their friends to join. Mrs. Palmer concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Lady Willingdon for having allowed them to hold that meeting in her house under such pleasant auspices.

Mrs. Bowen seconded, and the motion was carried.

Her Excellency briefly acknowledged the vote, and said she was happy to be able to help in any way a Society doing such good work as was the Girls' Friendly society.

The Delhi Municipality have resolved to meet an estimated deficit of 1½ lakhs, for the year just closing, by raising a loan of that amount.

Inthe Gopalpur-Kawakuri political dacoity case 159 witnesses had been examined by the prosecution up till Saturday last, which was the twenty-ninth day of the trial. A week more will be required to examine the remaining witnesses for the prosecution. As the accused are charged under Section 395 I.P.C. (dacoity), read with Section 120 (*b*) (criminal conspiracy for the purpose of committing dacoities), offences under which sections are triable exclusively by a Sessions Court, the prosecution witnesses are not being cross-examined by the defence now

A Mardan correspondent announces the death of Nawab Haji Mohabat Khan, K.B. Khan of Taru. The Nawab belonged to the Eusafzai clan, of which he was the head. During the Afghan war, when an attempt was made to create disturbances in Swat, the Nawab was sent to the Khans of Swa and succeeded in securing their quietude. During the Chitral expedition he was in charge of the Swat *thana*, and his success in keeping the tribes tranquil and in securing their service was rewarded with the title of Khan Bahadur. He was again rewarded by Government for services rendered during the expedition of 1897, and at the Coronation Durbar the personal title of Nawab was conferred upon him.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIAL RECEIVER.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THACKERSEY LAKHMIDAS *v.* KHIMJI GOCULDAS AND ORS.

The plaintiff and the first defendant were both descendants of one Vallabhdas Bhimji who with his two brothers Dharsi and Liladhar formed a joint Hindu family. The defendant was the eldest male member of the Vallabhdas branch and as such the plaintiff alleged came into possession of Rs. 6,00,000 worth of property as the result of a partition suit between the defendant branches of the family. The plaintiff was also a member of the same branch. By a consent order, dated the 24th August, 1911, the first and second defendants were appointed joint receivers of the property without remuneration and without security. The plaintiff now moved for the appointment of the official receiver in place of the first defendant, who he alleged was using the property for his own purposes.

The Hon. Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the first, third and fourth defendants.

Mr. Moos appeared for the second, fifth and sixth defendants.

The parties took a consent order by which Mr. R. D. Sethna was appointed receiver in place of the first defendant. The first defendant to hand over all the property and assets of the joint family firm to the Official Receiver, and to refund Rs. 16,600, being the amount advanced by him to the third defendant, within two months with interest at 6 per cent. Receiver to sell off family business including the good will, and the firm's name of Khimjee Goculdas and Co. together with the benefit of all labels belonging to the business and of all agreements entered into with Badiche Analyne Dyes Co. without prejudice to the first, third and fourth defendants' contentions as against the other parties to the suit. First defendant to render the accounts of his receivership. Property to vest in the Official Receiver who was to sell the same unless the parties agreed to a reference to arbitration within a fortnight. Costs of all parties to come out of the estate.

Attorneys for the parties:—Messrs. Payne and Co., for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharilal, for the 2nd, 5th and 6th defendants.

Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, for the 1st, 3rd and 4th defendants.

SUIT FOR ADMINISTRATION.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

BAI SAKINABAI *v.* BAI JENABAI AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiff for the administration of the estate of her deceased father Mahomed Meher Ali, a Khoja Mahomedan, who died in December 1913. The first defendant was a widow of the deceased and the second defendant was the mother of the first defendant. The plaintiff was the daughter of the plaintiff and his only child by a predeceased wife. She alleged that her father died having herself and the first defendant as his only heirs. He left considerable moveable property, consisting of ornaments and clothes of the value of Rs. 20,000 and a share in glassware business. Her father intended to make a proper provision for her but under the will which was set up by the first defendant she would only get Rs. 2,000. She challenged the will as being made under coercion and undue influence and prayed that her deceased father's estate be administered under the directions of the Court and moved for a rule *nisi* for the appointment of a receiver of the property and for an interim injunction.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin appeared for the plaintiff.

After hearing Mr. Kazi his Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for a receiver and injunction.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Kanga and Sayani.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

RIGHT TO REDEEM A MORTGAGE

(Before The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

D. J. MANTRI, APPELLANT AND 10TH DEFENDANT *v.* MEGHJI VALLABDAS AND OTHERS, 1ST RESPONDENT AND PLAINTIFF.

The facts in this appeal were fully set forth in our previous issue. They also appear in the judgment of their Lordships which is given below.

The following is a summary of the judgment:—

The plaintiff is the first mortgagee of 7 plots of land. He sold four properties by auction sale. to the first defendant who was the highest bidder. The properties fetched Rs. 21,000. 25 per cent. were payable as earnest money, but the purchaser paid Rs. 2,500 and promised to pay the balance on completion. Under conditions of sale the balance was payable within a month and to carry interest at 9 per cent. per annum. By 20th November, 1910, the purchaser paid Rs. 6,000 i.e., Rs. 750 more than the earnest money. It appears from the correspondence, though there is no oral evidence, that on the 2nd December, 1910, the purchaser requested the vendor's attorneys to prepare a mortgage for which their client would give instructions. On the 6th December, 1910, the vendor's attorneys wrote to the purchaser that they were informed by the vendor that the purchaser was mortgaging for one year properties contracted to be purchased as well as his interest in the mortgage deed created in the purchaser's favour. They said they were preparing the mortgage, but asked for a mortgage deed in the purchaser's favour for recitals. On the 12th December, 1910, the purchaser forwarded the second mortgage (23-3-10) and confirmed the arrangement. The trial judge remarked it is evidently intended that a conveyance should be first executed in favour of Luxmon Luxmon should mortgage the properties to secure the payment of Rs. 15,000 and should also transfer the second mortgage as further security; the arrangement, however, was not fully carried out. No documents were ever executed. The plaintiff on the 6th January, 1911, threatened to sell the property at the risk of Luxmon. This he was entitled to do under Clause 18 of the conditions of sale. Luxmon, however, managed to postpone the sale for nearly two years. On the 13th September, 1912, he executed in favour of a solicitor (the 10th defendant an assignment of his right under the second mortgage. This he deposited with the plaintiff and on the 13th September, 1912, wrote suggesting that plaintiff should take possession and proceed to sell the property at once. The plaintiff resold under Clause 18 on the 23rd. October 1912, when the property was purchased for Rs. 14,500. The plaintiff now sues under that Clause for a sum of Rs. 7,203-9-6 as deficiency on resale after giving credit for Rs. 6,000, received from Luxmon and Rs. 14,500, from the second purchaser by sale, if necessary, of the interest created in the other three plots of the second mortgage of the 23rd March, 1910. Th elearned judge passed a decree as prayed for.

NOT AN EQUITY MORTGAGE.

The tenth defendant appealed on his behalf. It is argued that the circumstances under which the second mortgage was deposited with the plainiff's solicitors did not create an equity mortgage in the plaintiff's favour. There was however, a debt in existence representing the unpaid purchase money with its accrued interest and liability under the condition to pay interest at 9 per cent. from 26th September, 1910. It is well established that deposit of a document in order that a formal mortgage may be prepared thus creates an equitable mortgage in favour of the antecedent debt intended to be secured. The intended mortgage arrangement would not have resulted in the passing of any money, but the unpaid purchase money would have taken another designation and would have borne, according to the allegations in the plaint, a higher rate of interest. In substance the proposed mortgage was to receive the unpaid purchase money and neither the defaulting purchaser nor his assignee can take advantage of the delay or procrastination by which the intended formal arrangement was prevented for the purpose of depriving the plaintiff of the equitable security. The appellant's second point is that on the resale the right to the original purchase moneys was gone as the subject of the sale had passed to another purchaser and for this proposition 9 R. B., 1030 was referred to. That case decided that after re-sale an action in assumpsit for goods bargained and sold will not lie against the first buyer for where there is a re-sale on the buyers, default in accordance with an express reservation of that right in the original contract the sale to the first buyer is rescinded and the vendor in the second sale is not the agent of the first buyer, nevertheless the vendor exercising his right of re-sale is making up the deficiency in the original price under an express term of an original contract and is therefore bound to apply the purchase money already received from the first purchaser towards the price (27 *L. R. B.* 361). As reselling is affirming not rescinding the original contract (27 *Ch Div* 105.) we think therefore that the security deposited in December 1910, may be applied to make up the original price. The third point taken for the appellant was that the equitable mortgage was declared within section 17, of, I. R. Act, by a letter of Luxmon, dated 6th December, 1911, which was unregistered and therefore the deposit is ineffective. This, however, is effectually disposed of by 5 Bombay. The result upon this part of the case is that for the protection of the vendor the second mortgage deposited in 1910, stands security for the purchase money unpaid at the date of the deposit with interest at 9 per cent. per annum. The account should be made up debiting Luxmon with the purchase-money (Rs. 21,000.) with interest at 9 per cent. from 26th September, 1910, and crediting him with the various payments of purchase money from the dates of their receipts in reduction of the purchase money interest being allowed from the reduced purchase money from those dates only. In the peculiar circumstances of this case this is not the only account which will be necessary. The plaintiff is the first mortgagee of the ancestral properties of Jairam Raghunath and his co-parceners. The 10th defendant is the second mortgagee of the said properties through Luxmon Jairam one of the co-parceners, instead of being a mortgagor is the original second mortgagee. *Prima facie* the ancestral properties including the interests of Luxmon Jairam and his sons are liable for the second mortgage debt of Jairam Raghunath and his co-parceners, it being a paternal debt not shown to be immoral and the second mortgagee i.e., the 10th defendant has the first right to any surplus sale proceeds from the sale of four properties brought to sale by the first mortgagee. He is therefore entitled to account of the first mortgage debt which should be made up with interest as provided in the mortgage, credit being given for the receipt of purchase money by the plaintiff in 1910, and 1912. By this account the debt still due to the plaintiff in respect of his mortgage interest can be ascertained and the 10th defendant will have the opportunity of redeeming the three unsold properties.

Accounts were accordingly adjusted and their Lordships passed a decree for the plaintiff-respondent.

The decretal sum was left to be settled by arrangement between the parties and in case of any difference arising between the parties as to the amount Mr. J. B. Kanga was to act as arbitrator in fixing such amount.

Mr. Mantri (appellant) to pay two-thirds of the costs of the suit and the appeal. After paying the decretal amount to the plaintiy. Mr. Mantri be allowed to redeem the three unsold properties.

Solicitors for appellant:—D. J. Mantri.

Solicitors for respondent:—Patel and Ezekiel.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

QUESTION OF SALE OR MORTGAGE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

GANPATRAO RAMCHANDRA PATIL *v.* AYALAPPA RAMA DARADE.

The plaintiff sued to redeem certain lands, under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, alleging that it was mortgaged by an ostensible sale-deed of 5th June, 1879, by the plaintiff's father to the defendant's father, because he was his brother-in-law. He had no knowledge about the payment of consideration and the land was in possession of Vithoba Jadwar for six years after the sale. The land is of great value and fetches an income of Rs. 200 per annum, and therefore the debt must have been discharged by this time. He prayed that accounts should be taken) and the balance if any due by him be ordered to be paid by instalments, and that the land should be placed in his possession.

The defendant contended that the plaintiff was not an agriculturist; that the transaction took place before the enactment of the Deccan Agriculturist's Relief Act and therefore the plaintiff could not take the benefit of that Act. The transaction was not a mortgage but a sale out and out. The *Khata* was also transferred by the plaintiff's father to his. The land was not so valuable as stated by the plaintiff.

The Subordinate Judge at Barsi held that the opponent was an agriculturist, and was entitled to the benefit of Section 10 (A) of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Against this decision the petitioner filed a revisional application in the Court of the District Judge at Sholapur. The District Judge summarily dismissed the application without issuing notice to the other side.

Being aggrieved by the above order of dismissal the petitioner applied to the High Court under its revisional jurisdiction.

Their Lordships set aside the finding as to whether the opponent was an agriculturist. The Court made the rule absolute, holding that he was not an Agriculturist under Section 10 (A) of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, relying on the Full Bench case of this High Court in 15 Bom., L. R., page 778.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar appeared on behalf of the petitioner.

AHMEDABAD COINER SENTENCED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

MANEKLAL ISWAR *v.* KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. The accused was charged under Sections 235 and 232 read with 116 of the Indian Penal Code, with being in possession of instruments and materials for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin and with having abetted the counterfeiting of the King's coin. The Sessions Judge disagreenig with the Assessors found the accused guilty of both offences and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused is a photographer in Ahmedabad. He made a confession at first which he afterwards retracted in the Sessions Court. Therein he narrated that he had been duped by one Sitobkhan. The latter had persuaded him about a month before the search to join in counterfeiting coin. Sitobkhan had supplied the skill and labour and the accused the funds. Thereafter a good many coins had been prepared. On 26th October, 1913, Sitobkhan went out after packing most of the tools and materials in the accused's trunk and hiding others, saying that he was going to bring a party of Europeans and Police officers of his acquaintance to be photographed. The accused waited in the house till evening expecting Sitobkhan every moment with the Europeans and Police officers for taking their photos. Afterwards at about 5 p.m., the police raided his house and arrested the accused. His house was searched and a trunk containing metal, and some tools for coining was found. Then the police found two bundles, one of which contained metal powder and the other small different bundles of two anna and one anna pieces of which some were complete and some incomplete.

The accused said that the confession was obtained from him by the police by inducement with a view to save Sitobkhan Sitobkhan was once convicted of coining and who was now a man of the police came to his shop and tried to bring customers for photographs and thus became friendly with him. Sitobkhan on the day on which the police came to search his house, brought to his house one trunk and asked him to keep it and from the said trunk all the articles were found.

Their Lordship after hearing the arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence.

The Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Manmukhram K. Mehta appeared *amicus curia* for the accused.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 27TH OF MARCH, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Order on Further directions and costs on Comr's. Report.

171-86—Edgelow G W & Co Jamnabai v. J. Sandars Slater & ors. Ty D & Co Little & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

300-13—Surajmal & Co Hathibai Cullianji v. Versey Poonja and anr Madhowji K & C. Part heard Motichand & D.

For taking De bene esse Examination of a witness.

925-13—Jehangir M & S Kamram Lachminarayen a firm v. Motiram Tejpal a firm Motichand & D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Comr's Further Report.

967-09—Raghavaya N & Co Mahomed Meheraly and ors v. Khatao Keshow Edgelow G W & Co.

Long Causes.

1114-13—Daphtary F and D Yeshwant Anna Kunte & ors v. Amarchand Madhavji Bhimji and Co.

48-13—Dhanjishaw & B R D Sethna v. Bai Suvati alias Jamnabai & anr Sunderdas & Co.

230-13—Khunderao L & M Babulal Bhagwandas v. Alli Mahomed Gulam Husein Manecklal & T.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash & anr v. The Hon'ble The Advocate Genl. of Bombay & ors. Wadia G & Co Dastur & Co Khambalta & Co Rst. R K & Co Unwalla P & P.

877-13—Mans. H M & Co Aminabai and anr v. Ebrahim Haji Cassum and ors Mulla and M.

1049-13—Patell and Ez Ismail Salemahomed v. Fazal Ibrahim and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

997-13—Payne & Co. The Credit Bank of India Ltd v. Alexander J. Agabeg and anr In person.

1029-13—Unwalla P & Papa Ismail Salemahoomed v. Fazel Ibrahim and anr. Ardeshir H D & Co.

3-13—Daphtary F and D Dayabhai Panachand v. Raichand Ghella and anr Mehta and D.

446-13—Jamsetji R & D Sitaram Madangopal a firm v. Motiram Tuljaram and ors Amin & D. Madhowji K & C Hiralal and Co.

424-13—Bhimji and Co Amarchand Madhowji & Co a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co.

925-13—Jehangir M & S Kaviram Lachminarayen a firm v. Motiram Tejpal a firm Motichand & D.

531-13—Purnanand and Co Moreshwer Bhai v. Yeshwantrao Anandrao Matubhai J & M.

604-13—Madhowji K and C Bai Jivkore widow v. Dayabhai Premchand Edgelow G W & Co.

15-14—Tyabjee D and Co Narayen Bhasker v. Bapu Hareshwar Hondrao & ors Mirza M & M.

112-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Manilal Nanji Ludha & anr. v. Teppa Roopa Little & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

42-14—M. B. Chothia The Frazer Ice Factory Co Ld v. Kumji Assur Virji and anr Payne and Co. Part heard.

104-14—Payne & Co Haji Goolam Mahomed Azain v. The Fraser Ice Factory Ld. ors M B Chothia.

Short Cause.

129-14—Captain and V, Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Dewji Cooverji and Co a firm, Mulla and Mulla. Part heard, 10-3-14.

Long Causes.

929-12—Sabnis & G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Sulleman Hoosein Soudagor & anr. Laph. F & D Amem & D Part Heard 2-2-13.

281-11—Ragh. N & Co Bai Mithabhai widow v. Mulji Sunderji & ors. Mulla & M Un. P & P.

Long Causes.

360-13—Pestonji R K and Co, Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v Dadabhoy Hormusji Billimoria, M B Chothia, Pest R K and Co, as part heard, 26-2-14.

637-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Nanjee v Noor Mahomed Vazier, Captain and Vaidya.

560-11—Payne and Co, Mathuradas Kallianji and Co a firm v Amratlal Virchand and anr, Shamrao M and H.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co. Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinshaw Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharamsey and ors Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hirlal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co Bhaishunker K & G.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas William De'Almeida Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smetham B & Co Bablibai alias Sarasvatibai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors D J Mantri Khundarao L & M.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors v. Ranchordas Kallianji and ors Ardeshir H & D Co. Little & Co. Man. H M & Co. Soondardas & Co. Rustomji and Co.

546-10—Payne & Co The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Gangabai Widow and ors Wadia G & Co.

703-13—Crawford B and Co Turner Hoar & Co a firm v. Bhimji Mulji Raval & anr Daphtary F and D.

341-13—Shroff D and D Bai Gajrabai Widow v. Shamrao Shivshanker Talpade Little & Co.

652-13—In Person (a pauper) Nandlal Khushalji v. Bai Navivahu widow Madhowji K & Ch.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for dismissal in Chambers.

311-14—Pandia & Co Harilal Damoderdas & Bros. Mulla Samsuddin Tyaballi Jodrawalla.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

792-04—Wadia G & Co Nandlal Thakersydas & anr. v. Shewshamal Gangaram & ors Edg G W & Co Part Heard 19-3-14.

931-10—Bicknell M R & Co Nawab Kamal Yar Jung v. Messrs. Price Mills & Reaves Little & Co Part Heard 22-3-14.

For Further directons & costs on Comm's Report.

768-10—Ard H D & Co Dhunjibhoy B Patel v. Mulji Pradhan Chitnes M & K.

65-13—Jehanjir M & S Mahomed Hooseinbin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Mooni & ors. Sunderdas & Co. Vacha & Co.

66-13—Jehangir M & S Mahomed Hooseinbin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Goolnar Vacha & Co.

1117-10—Wadia G & Co The Tricumdas Mills Co Ltd v. Mulraj Khatao & ors. Pane & Co Edgelow G W & Co Bick M R & Co Daphtary F & D.

910-13—Madhowji K & C Dhanavahu Widow v. Vallabhadas Lakhmidas & ors. Jamsetji R & D For postponement.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai and anr, Sunderdas & Co Crawford B & Co.

849-13—Surajmal & Co Javerchand Dalechand v. Dolatram Kundanmul a firm. Daphtary F & D.

1292-12—Bicknell M R & Co Ahmedally Shaik Kadarbhoy & ors v. Esmailji Mulla Valibhoy and anr, Payne & Co Motichand & D.

1022-11—Judah & S Lingoo Pochetty Lingul v Narayen Yellapa & ors. Tyabjee D& Co Jehanjir M & S Dubash & Co Malvi H M & R Bicknell M R & Co Amin & D.

1196-13—Captain & V Bai Sakinabai Widow & anr v. Moledina Nanji & anr, Raghavaya N & Co.

250-12—Bicknell M R & Co Gopinath Premsukhdas & ors v. Shriktsson Luchmondas & anr, Patell & Ez.

235-07—Patell and Ez, Jai Kissondas Rambillas Motilal and ors v Keshawshaw & anr, Surajmal and Co.

693-13—Matu J & M Virji Jetha & Co a firm v. Govind Raghunath Thakur S A Tyabji Sabnis & G.

1126-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Bai Poorbai Widow v. Damji Hirji alias Jetha and anr. Captain and V.

105-13—Madhowji K & C E D Sathna v. Tyabali Allibhai & ors. Edgelow G W & Co Motichand & D.

AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

The following Government Resolution passed on the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1912-13, is published.

The Governor in Council is pleased to observe that this report records a great expansion of the activities of the Department and a marked improvement in its general administration. These satisfactory features in the year's working are attributed largely to the redistribution of charges which was introduced in October 1912, involving the appointment of an extra Deputy Director of Agriculture for the Konkan and the temporary posting of the Imperial Service Officer to a Deputy Director's charge.

REDISTRIBUTION OF CHARGES.

After the close of the year under review, the Secretary of State has sanctioned for the Presidency the creation of the post of a third Deputy Director in the Indian Agricultural Service, thus enabling the redistribution of charges to be converted into a permanent arrangement and ensuring that the benefits ensuing from it will continue to be secured. These benefits include the relief of the Professor of Agriculture at the College from the charge of districts, and the apportionment of the district work into charges of manageable size and compactness. As now organized the Department has three Divisional charges in the Presidency and one in Sind, four Divisional Inspectors, with a fifth about to be created, and a District Overseer in each district (with the exception of six districts) with an additional overseer in three districts. The subordinate staff has also been increased to keep pace with the establishment of new experimental stations. Of these two were started in Sind, at Larkana and Landhi, and two in the Konkan, at Alibag and Ratnagiri, while a seed-farm was commenced in Khandesh, at Jalgaon. A growing interest in their work on the part of the subordinate staff is noted with satisfaction, and the measures taken to stimulate that interest are approved.

EXPENDITURE ON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Since 1905-06, Rs. 8,33,583 have been spent on the construction on the Agricultural College, and it appears that with the completion of the hostel and the provision of a drainage system the capital expenditure on the institution will come to an end. The carrying out of the work which remains to be done should be pressed forward as expeditiously as possible. Since 1909-10 the maintenance charges, including staff, have averaged Rs. 88,934 per annum. For this liberal expenditure it is gratifying to note that good returns have been received. During the past five years the average annual number of students has been 107, including "short course" and special and post-graduate students; and in the last four years the number of students who have taken the degree of B. Ag. has averaged 23 a year. It is observed, however, that the number of graduates has fallen: 36 in 1910, 20 in 1911, 22 in 1912 and 14 in 1913. The Principal of the College should be requested to comment on and explain, in his next report, this marked decrease. The nature of the employment obtained by graduates during the years 1910 to 1913 is as follows:—In Agricultural Departmtnts (chiefly Bombay) 39; in other Government service 18; in Native State service 14; in municipal and other local services 8; by Court of Wards 1; and on their own land or in industries depending on agriculture 4. This last figure appears for the first time in the year 1913, and the Governor in Council notes with satisfaction the new turn which the employment of graduates has taken. He agrees with the Principal that the present apparent dislike for taking employment under private persons will in course of time diminish or disappear. The gradual increase in the numbers of "short course" students, comprising only farmers' and landowners' sons, is a healthy sign. The College is not only a teaching institution but also a centre for research and the distribution of agricultural information. For both purposes a good library is needed, and the fact that a library of 6,000 books has now been collected and is frequently consulted must prove of great assistance to all who actively interest themselves in agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

It is regrettable that progress in improving the Vernacular school at Poona and in extending the system to the Southern Maratha Country should have been impeded by delay in the provision of buildings. Steps should be taken to minimize such delay in future. There are now, or shortly will be, schools at Loni (Poona), Devi Hosur (Dharwar), Godhra (Panch Mahals), Jambul (Thana), Alibag (Kolaba) and Mirpur Khas (Sind). The Governor in Council desires to expres his appreciation of the public spirit shown by Sardar P. K. Biwalkar in founding the school at Alibag and of Mr. V. K. Pisal and others in connection with that at Jambul. The Governor in Council agrees with the Director in regarding the provision of suitable agricultural schools as a matter of great importance, and now that the possibility of framing satisfactory curricula and of successfully conducting such schools has been proved at Poona and Mirpur Khas, and that public interest is showing itself in such liberal offers as are reported from the Panch Mahals, Thana and Kolaba, the extension of this most practical form of education should be steadily pursued.

The Governor in Council does not propose to review in detail the progress made in research and experiment during the year under consideration and in previous years. The subjects investigated are so numerous, and an adequate examination of them would involve so much detail, that it would not be possible to treat them in an informal manner within the limits of a resolution on the annual administration report of the Department. The Department has continued to issue from time to time bulletins describing its researches and the results of them, and to these and to the separate reports on experimental stations reference should be made by those who desire further information regarding the interesting work which is briefly described in Chapters III and V and appendices C to J of the report. Here it must suffice to remark that the Governor in Council has read in these chapters and appendices satisfactory evidence of the diligence and ability with which the officers of the Department pursue this important branch of their duties. Separate monographs should be prepared on the subject of fodder and on the work of the Agricultural Engineer especially in regard to boring and pumping.

SPREAD OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE.

The final object of a Department of Agriculture, which if it fails to attain the reason for its existence remains unsatisfied, is to spread among agriculturists a knowledge of how to improve their cultivation and thus to raise the general position of the industry and of the great mass of the population who pursue it. The Governor in Council is satisfied that during the past quinquennium real progress has been made in the direction of achieving this object. The growth of the "short course" class of the College and of agricultural schools has already been noticed. The report does not show how many demonstration plots or stations are permanently maintained; but in 1912-13 the number of shows and demonstrations held (30) largely exceeded the figure of the previous year (11). A great advance was made in the distribution of pure selected seed. In this important matter the co-operation of the members of the commercial community who deal in agricultural products is most desirable; and the action of Messrs. Ralli Brothers in specially ginning Bhit-shah cotton in Sind and distributing the seed should be brought to the notice of the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and the Grain Merchants' Association.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The Governor in Council observes with satisfaction that Agricultural Associations and Co-operative Societies are now taking an active part in this work. The number of such Associations has grown from 31 in 1909-10 to 50 in 1912-13, and in many respects they are rendering good service as intermediaries for bringing into actual use the changes in agricultural custom and methods which have been tested and found good by the Department. The circulation of the agricultural monthly publication *Shetki and Shetkari* in Marathi and Kanarese has considerably increased, and the number of bulletins issued now reaches 55. Of leaflets with vernacular versions 37 have been issued since 1909-10. In the engineering branch a notable advance has been made by Mr. Musto's invention of a new type of boring machine, by the increase in Government and privately owned pumping plants and by the installation of a workshop at the Agricultural College.

6. The Governor in Council is pleased to endorse the recommendation bestowed by the Director on the several officers named by him and his appreciation of the work of the staff generally, anl to express his approval of the Acting Director's management of the Department during his tenure of office.

The following summary of Season Reports for the week ending 24th March was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

The standing rabi crops were slightly damaged by unfavourable winds, insects and frost in the Upper Sind Frontier, by frost and unfavourable winds in Sukkur, by insects in three talukas of Nawabshah, and by rats in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Rewa Kantha; elsewhere they were in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops was generally in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Kaira, Broach, Surat, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was inadequate in Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur, but grass and kadbi are being imported to make good the deficiency. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Sholapur, and was deficient in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur. Water for irrigation was deficient in Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in the Deccan but were steady elsewhere. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	23 to 58
Gujarat	33 to 44
Konkan	23 to 35
Deccan	31 to 46
Karnatak	37 to 42

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 21st March were 2,205 in Sholapur and 1,161 in Satara.

Do you know its Fleurs de France Dayn

See page—12

SPECIAL OFFER.

JUST RECEIVED.

STEREOSCOPIC PRISMATIC BINOCULARS,

for general out-door use—

RACING—HUNTING—TOURING, &c.

These glasses will be found most excellent, and equal to any other glasses of similar types, being highly finished, strongly and well made.

Large Field of View.
Stereoscopic Effect.
Highly Luminous.

BENDING BARS to allow for various pupillary distances.

ONE EYE-PIECE ADJUSTABLE in cases of unequal vision.

Magnification x. 8.

Supplied complete with Solid Leather Buff Case, **Rs. 75.**

Special Discount of 15 per cent. will be allowed up to 15th March, 1914.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,

OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,

7, Hornby Row,

Opposit Government Telegraph Office,

BOMBAY.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE

STOCK MARKETS STILL DULL.

BALKAN STATES FEELING THE PINCH.

TRANSVAAL COAL EXPORT TO BOMBAY.

PARA RUBBER RECEIPTS.

Stoch Markets continued dull during Mail Week. The Ulster crisis is considered "Ugly" in the City. A suprise was sprung on the Market by a big Canadian loan and there are signs that the Balkan States will noon be asking for money.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Many influence have been at work to account for the decidedly dull tone of out Stock Markets during the past week. First and foremost, though little noted by the average scribe on matters financial, we have the political situation at Home. This Ulster business is considered decidedly "ugly" by leaders of thought and action in the City; the lack of any definite statement and the signing of a Covenant by English sympathisers has not improved the state of feeling. Tax collecting continues apace and is having a tightening effect on the money market, where rates are by no means as easy as was the case a week ago The money market was also affected by a huge Canadian loan of five millions which came as a surprise and bomb-shell to most people, and the under-writers may consider themselves lucky that the 73 per cent. with which they have been landed, was not more. From Paris came a rumour that China was about to ask for six millions, but from what I hear this is probably a canard. What seems to me more ominous is that there are signs that the Balkan States are finding it impossible to hold out much longer without an appeal for funds. In one journal I read an interview with a prominent Roumanian statesman on the Balkan situation. Of course, the gentleman in question is too clever to gush, but all he says tends to allay European doubts. Then we have the Greek Premier dilating on the rescources of his country. In the meanwhile a Turkish loan of fourteen millions sterling is on the point of signature in Paris. As ten millions of this will go in payment of bonds already due, Turkey will only have four millions at disposal.

If we turn our eyes Westwards there is little to create confidence. It is true that New York has presented a fairly healthy front; but the apathy in Argentina, and the continued troubles in Mexico and the serious position of Brazil do not make matters look cheerful. As regards Mexico the last state of that country seems to be worse than ever. Brazil has not only been a centre of money anxiety, but she too seems to have caught the resolutionary fever; at least so it seems to the highly strung nerves of Throwgmorton Street and Martial law has been proclaimed at Rio.

NO BUSINESS IN GILT ELDGED SECURITIES.

There has been scarcely any business during the week in gilt edged securities and Home Rails have been quiet. I am not so keen on the Home Railway Market as are most writers on the subject. But it is fair to say that the present depression is entirely due to public apathy and the level of prices is below that justified by the business done by the various lines. Dividends declared for 1913, should be maintained duringt he current year; in deed I do not think it an exaggeration to say that barring unforeseen troubles, they should in some cases be improved upon.

Our idle and uninteresting market in American Rails has been entirely under the influence of New York, which has sent no words of encouragement. Over there they had a two days blizzard which rendered business merely nominal. As regards foreign influences the trouble across the Atlantic is that President Wilson seems to have no definite policy regarding Mexico. In view of Mr. Benton's murder this *laiseez faire* attitude is demoralising and disturbing to confidence.

Members are very unreasonable in considering the Canadian Railway figures. Last year the Canadian Pacific hd the biggest year on record and itis scarcely to be expected that the level could be maintained. On the other hand smaller receipts should be accompanied by more economical working and it is only fair to recognise that this has been accomplished. For the month of February, there was a decline of 1,763,000 dols. in gross receipts, but at the same time 1,101,000 dols. was saved in working expenses. During the seven months' of the financial year there has been a net decrease of 583,000 dols. This seems disappointing at first; but not when one bears in mind that the expansion last year amounted to the huge total of 13,905,000 dollas. Paris sales have accounted for a weakness in Brazil Rialway stocks. During the last day or two there have been revivals of the rumours that all is not well with one or two leading houses in Paris. Mexican and Argentine Railways have been dull markets.

It is scarcely worth while going through a liet of the departments of our Stock Exchange, business having been extremely dull in every section.

TRANSVAL COAL FOR INDIA.

It has always astonished Londoners that large quantities of coal should be sent from Cardiff and South Africa to India, in face of the enormous areas of coal that I hear are available near Calcutta. Presumably the cross country carriage and poor quality are the explanation. The bulk of the coal supplies coming from the Transvaal via Delagoa Bay to Bombay have, hitherto been shipped by the Transvaal Coal Owners Association (called for brevity the Combine) in which nearly all the Transvaal Collieries are concerned; but we now understand that the African Freehold Coal Lands are arranging to entertain export contracts from their collieroy near Middelburg, Transvaal. The Company have a very large area of best quality coal and are about the nearest Colliery to the port of shipment. Consequently, they will be in a position to command a good portion of the Coal requirements of Karachi and Bombay.

On visiting the Company's London Office recently, I was shewn several analyses of the Coal by Johannesburg and Cardiff experts who describe it as equal to any in the country. Transvaal should come into the favour of Indian consumers. It carries better than the Natal coal and, while admittedly inferior to Welsh coal, yet for Bombay consumption it is considered economical in view of the great difference in price of the two qualities.

The Delagoa Bay Authorities are evidently muchimpressed with the coming expansion of the export trade from their port, otherwise they would not have incurred the enormous expense in erecting coal-handling plant there, which by-the-bye is now nearly complete. It will be remembered that about a year ago I referred to the steps being taken by the Delagoa Bay Authorities to expedite matters in this direction.

THE RUBBER MARKET.

It is important in view of developments generally in the rubber market to note that for the month of February raw rubber statistics show further shrinkage in "wild" supplies, especially from South America. Since October last the receipts of rubber at the port of Para hav beeen consistently lower than in corresponding months, while the aggregate production for the expired portion of the crop year, calculated from July to June, is 25,580 tons for 1913-14, comparing with 29,170 tons for the corresponding eight months of 1912-13. The receipts for each of the past five months compare as follows with the preceding term:—

	1913-14. Tons.	1912-13. Tons.
October	3,740	3,920
November	2,550	3,760
December	3,590	4,920
January	4,430	5,130
February	4,600	4,980

A continuous falling off for five months on end must be something more than mere coincidence. This rubber, it should be noted, is the outcome of collecting expeditions which set out eight months ago. Prices were then considerably higher, and the tapping parties having once reached their centres of operation, the collection would in the ordinary course go on until the end of the season, regardless of the downward trend of prices. That fact renders the falling off at this stage more significant. There is no doubt that the fitting out of expeditions for the coming season will be no easy matter, and the conclusion follows naturally that the outturn during the crop year 1914-15 will, unless prices very quickly improve, show afurther heavy shrinkage. Notwithstanding the reduced supply it is noteworthy that the visible supply of Para and Peruvian rubber to-day is 330 tons ahead of the supply twelve months ago. This may be accounted for by the fact that holders have been keeping the product back for a better market. It seems that this policy has now been abandoned, as the quantities afloat to Europe and America are greater than they were a year ago. The stock of Para rubber in America at the moment is only 330 tons, comparing with 820 tons on March 1st, 1913. So far as stocks of all grades in this country are concerned, an increase of 1385 tons is shown over the figures of a year ago. Taking into consideration the much larger supply of plantation rubber, such a small increase is eminently satisfactory, from the standpoint of producers. That stocks are no larger is the more remarkable, because lower-grade rubbers have become something of adrug in the market since priaces declined.

DRAPERY PROFIT.

The progress of the great drapery firms of London are of interest all over the world and three reports that have been published this week are well worth recording. In the year to January 31st last, Swan and Edgar of Piccadilly, earned a net profit of £16,900, or £1,300 more than the amount earned in the previous twelve months. The improvement in the company's gross profits was still larger, since the net profit is arrived at after writing £16,000 off leases, as against £15,000 written off fixtures out of the previous year's profits. For the third consecutive year both the Preference and the Ordinary shares receive 14 per cent., while £4,600 is carried forward, or £3,000 more than the amount brought in. The report of the famous William Whiteley House shows that the position improved during the past year and the dividend is restored to the 7 per cent. level from which it was reduced to 6 per cent. last year. The special allocations again amounted to £16,000. Paquin (Limited), the well-known millinery and dressmaking concern, reduces its Ordinary dividend from 14 to 12½ per cent., which is the lowest rate for many a year. To Ordinary shareholders' undivided profit account is added nearly £2,000, but the carry-forward is reduced from £50,600 to £45,600. Both reports should make unusually interesting reading this time.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The National Bank of India is indeed a prosperous institution. The report for 1913 shews a further expansion in the profits, the net surplus being £294,600 in 1913, as against one of £268,600 in 1912. The amount available for appropriation is £358,600, or £34,600 more than the sum at the directors' disposal a year ago, and the dividend, which was raised last year from 12 to 14 per cent., is further increased to 16 per cent. To the reserve £100,000 is again added, while £10,000 is written off house property account and £10,000 added to the officers' pension fund. The carry-forward is £78,600, or £14,600 more than the amount brought in. By the addition now made to it, the reserve fund is raised to £1,100,000, a sum which exceeds by £100,000 the bank's paid-up capital.

MR. ANDREWS ON THE S. A. SITUATION.

FAREWELL LETTER TO THE PRESS.

THE ATMOSPHERE "WONDERFULLY CHANGED."

The Rev. C. F. Andrews, on the eve of his departure from Capetown, addressed the following letter to the "Cape Times" and other papers:—

Sir,—I am sailing to-day by the R.M.S. Briton for England, on my way back to India, and would wish to express my warmest thanks to my own countrymen for the unbounded kindness which has been shown me in South Africa, and especially in Capetown itself. My position in coming out privately to try to help in the Indian question was a difficult and delicate one; for, in my own case, in order to be of any use at all, I had to come unofficially, without any credentials. But this position has been most generously understood by one and all alike. I could not have been trusted more frankly; and I go away with a very grateful heart.

The wonder and the beauty of the Cape Peninsula will remain one of the cherished possessions of my visit. It came upon me with a shock of glorious surprise, and its effect was almost overpowering. The scene that will remain longest in my memory is the sunrise, which I used to watch each morning from the slopes of Signal Hill. The low-lying mists still cold and white across the Bay, the darkly luminous mountain rampart guarding the sleeping city, the deep red rose of dawn overtaking star after star, and banishing the purple night—there was something here which profoundly moved all the poet and the artist in me, even though I was never able to give it clear expression.

I had always regarded, hitherto, Bombay Harbour as the most beautiful in the world; but in Captown I have found a scene incomparably more wonderful. I do not marvel now that the Anglo-Indians of pre-Mutiny days, on their long journey round the Cape, were tempted to outstay their leave and sometimes never reached India at all! Indeed, the temptation has already come to me to avoid in future that dirty, noisome, mosquito-ridden ditch of Suez, and the cigarette-smelling sand-flats of Port Said, and (in my sea-voyaging at lerst) revert to the early Victorian way!

A WONDERFUL CHANGE.

On the eve of my departure, it is a great relief to me to know, with regard to the Indian trouble itself, that the atmosphere has wonderfully changed since the beginning of the present year. When I came to Natal at that time, and began to seek the causes of the distress—using my Indian experience—I felt certain that the points at issue needing legislation were exceedingly small. What was, above all, required was a spirit of reasonableness and conciliation. Later on in the month, Mr. Gandhi's chivalrous attitude about the strike, on the one hand, and General Smuts' great considerateness (at a time of overwhelming pressure), on the other, brought about that very conciliatory and reasonable spirit needed. The attitude of the public Press and public opinion at the same time became more favourable. There was a growing feeling abroad that, with immensely larger industrial issues at stake it was madness not to settle as speedily as possible a lesser trouble, which might at any time revive. The Commission has been very prompt and business-like, and its findings may be soon expected. Major Acts of legislation are not likely to be brought forward in the present Parliamentary session, after the Budget; but a minor measure of relief, such as is needed to settle, once and for all, the Indian trouble, may well have a place. There is thus (so it appears to me) at the present time, owing to a concurrence of favouring circumstances, that supremely important thing, namely, an atmosphere of settlement. It will be a thousand pities if this atmosphere is allowed to evaporate without effective action.

LEGISLATIVE NEEDS.

The legislative needs, as I have said, are exceedingly small. The £3 tax in Natal, bringing in a diminishing return of £9,000 a year, is surely not a question to upset the whole of South Africa about. It would be much more useful to turn attention to removing causes which prevent Indians returning to India when they actually wish to depart. That many are actually kept back, under present conditions, is now to me a matter of certain knowledge, and I have spoken to the authorities about it. I would urge only one thing with regard to the poll tax, namely, that its abolition should be done generously, as an act of grace, and not hampered with fresh conditions and restrictions. The people of India are the most generous in the world, and respond readily to the principle of *noblesse oblige*.

With regard to the marriage question, I have still sufficient faith in the omniscience of lawyers to be certain that they will find a phrase in law which will meet the situation. The only rock ahead that I can see is on the side of the Mahomedans. "Let there be no compulsion in religion" is one of the most admirable precepts of the Quran. If the Union Government legalises and registers one marriage, and one marriage only, there will be no objection raised. But if the State goes beyond that, and attacks, or appears to attack, the Mahomedan religion itself, there will be endless trouble and endless misunderstanding.

The Cape entry question requires no legislation, and indeed no present action. The Indian community merely asks that, as the entry of Colonial-born Indians is an old, long-standing right which has not been abused, the existing practice should not be disturbed until, if ever, an absue of it occurs. It seems likely that such an abuse will never take place; if it does take place, the remedy is at hand, and action can immediately be taken.

The Orange Free State question is all but settled to everyone's satisfaction. It is now so insignificant that it scarcely even requires mention. The question of the administration of existing laws is very important, and we may hope that the Commission will give some valuable recommendations; for real grievances undoubtedly exist under this head. The general public, however, can hardly follow the technical points involved, and there is now the satisfaction that these matters will be gone into carefully and thoroughly.

If it be asked, what assurance will there be, on Mr. Gandhi's part that if these matters are now settled, others will not immediately be raised—if that be the question asked, Mr. Gandhi gives one simple answer. The moment a settlement of these points is reached, he will feel that his work in South Africa is finished, and will leave this country for India, his motherland. Those who know Mr. Gandhi will understand that he would not do this, if he were not certain that these grants will be actually a settlement of present troubles. I do not think he could give a clearer and more vailed assurance than the action he promises.

MORAL STATE OF JOHANNESBURG.

In conclusion, I wish to apologise, before leaving, for a hastily uttered word from the pulpit, which seemed to imply that I regarded Johannesburg as an altogether godless place. I did not intend anything of the kind. I believe that there are in that city the noblest men working for righteousness under most difficult conlitions. It was the atmosphere of Johannesburg that horrified me, not the individuals whom I met. I trust the Johannesburg people will forgive me for any injustice I may have done them. I would not like to leave South Africa, where I have been treated so generously with any ill-will remaining, of which I myself had been the cause.

When I return to India I shall do my very best to make clear to the Indian people the kindness and goodwill which I have received. Two great countries such as South Africa and India, facing one another (as the nearest neighbours) across the sea, need to understand one another more and more. I shall try to explain South African ideals in India, as I have been permitted to explain Indian ideals here in South Africa.

MR. PEARSON'S IMPRESSIONS.

Mr. Pearson wrote as follows to the Press:—

Before I leave Natal for Indian I wish, through your columns, to express my gratitude to the many Europeans, both officials and non-officials, who have given me facilities for studying so thoroughly the condition of indentured Indians in this country. In my evidence before the Commission, I strongly criticised the system of indentured labour, for, after a careful study of the laws relating to this aspect of the Indian question and of their actual working, I feel bound to come to the conclusion that they do not afford adequate protection to the workers. For this, however, the blame must rest chiefly on the Government of India. When allowing this system to come into existence or to remain in force, it should have seen that adequate protection was given by the laws of this country to those for whom it stood, as it were, in the position of guardian. I believe that, if the Europeans of this country realised the possible abuses of the indenture system as I have seen them during a close and persistent study of nearly two months, they would agree that a system of free labour in which the good master gets and keeps the willing service of his workers would be more in accordance with British ideals.

I intend, on my return to India, to publish a report of my investigations, giving specific details in support of the conclusions I have arrived at, and, though this report will probably be too bulky for you to publish in your columns, a copy of it will be available for you to make what use of you think fit.

With regard to the general Indian situation in South Africa, I feel that, on both sides, patience and endeavour to understand the point of view of the other side are needed, if the difficulties with which both Indians and Europeans are faced are to be met and overcome.

A short time after my arrival in Durban, I was walking behind the hearse of an old Indian labourer who died in gaol as a passive resister, at the age of 70. As we passed through the streets of Durban during the luncheon hour, I was struck with the way in which hundreds of Europeans showed their respect for the dead body by removing their hats as the hearse passed. It seemed to me strange that this old man who, as a labourer, had for 40 years served this country, had to wait for death to claim his body before he could win the respect of the Christian public. He had willingly gone to gaol when he was weak and near death, for the sake of a principle which he felt was vital to the self-respect of his community. In death he was honoured. in life he was of no account. Does this incident mean that we fail to appreciate the nobler motive of a community which is struggling for its own honour and self-respect, and making a great sacrifice in that struggle?

BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S TOUR.

The programme of the visitation tour of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bombay is as follows:—March 30th, leave Bombay and arrive at Manmad; March 31st, leave Manmad and arrive at Bombay; April 1st leave Bombay and arrive at Kirkee; April 3rd leave Kirkee and arrive at Bombay; April 4th leave Bombay and arrive at Deolali; April 6th, leave Deolali and arrive at Bombay; April 9th, leave Bombay and arrive at Poona; April 13th, leave Poona and arrive at Bombay; April 20th, leave Bombay and arrive at Mahableshwar on 21st April.

PECCANT POSTAL PEON.

ENTRAPPED BY DECOY LETTER.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Mar. 25.

A Hindu postal peon has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for stealing letters. He was caught in possession of a decoy letter containing a five rupee note addressed to a fictitious John Walker, Esq., which the Postmaster of Karachi had posted as a test in consequence of public complaints about missing letters.

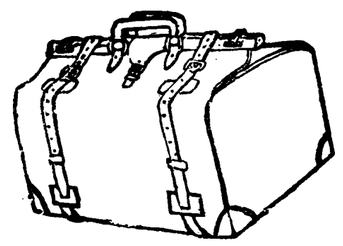
Do you know its Fleurs de France Days

See page—19.

FRESH LEATHER GOODS.

Large stock of fresh Leather Goods for Travellers such as Overland Trunks, Kit and Gladstone Bags and Holdalls.

No Card-board Stiffeners



No Paste-board Stiffeners

BUT Guaranteed Solid Leather.

ALSO

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Footwear.

SUTOR & CO., 18-20, Esplanade Road, Fort, **BOMBAY.**

AGENTS:—

The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay.

ARBOS CAMPHOR SOAP

A BATH with "Arbos" Soap is Boon to the residents of India. Relief from fatigue of a day's worry, Marvellous effect on Heat Rashes, Itches and Ring worms Destroys Plague and Malaria germs. No trouble from Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Mosquitoes, &c. Disinfects Clothes and hence you will be saved from Contagious Diseases.

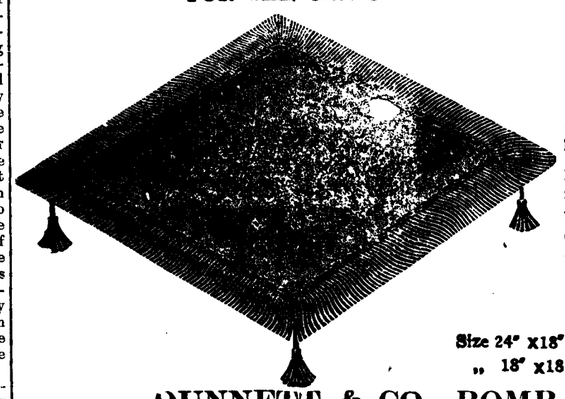
Can be had at all Druggists and Grocers.

Sole Agents:—**TOA BOYEKI SHOKAI**

5, Taj building, Hornby Road, **BOMBAY.**

THE "DE LUXE" MOTOR OR CARRIAGE CUSHION.

FOR THE CAR OR BUNGALOW.



Made of rich silk filled with purified down and encased in delightfully soft lambskin. Indispensable on long runs. Enables the user's head to be carried erectly, without the hat being disturbed.

Size 24" X18" — Rs. 35

„ 18" X18 — „ 25

DUNNETT & CO., BOMBAY.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

For Urinary Diseases.

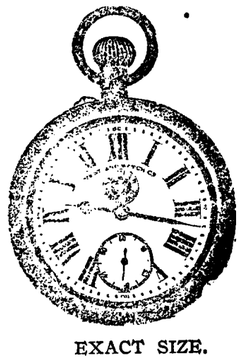
Each Capsule bears the Name

MIDY.

BEWARE of IMITATIONS and COUNTERFEITS.

Immediate Relief without Injections.

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne.—Sold by all Chemists.



... THE ...

"SECULAR"

Keyless Lever Watch.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

18''' Medium Size. **In open face case.**

NICKEL SILVER Case .. .. .. Rs. 14

FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome „ 20

16''' Small Size.

Open face. Hunting. Half-hunting.

NICKEL SILVER Case Rs. 14 Rs. 16-8 Rs. 19

FINE SILVER Case.. „ 20 „ 24 „ 27

EXACT SIZE.

In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

DESCRIPTION:—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900-1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

GRAY AND WALPOLE.

DISCOVERY OF UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

NEW LIGHT ON FAMOUS FRIENDS.

Dr. Paget Toynbee, in the course of his inquiry for Walpole letters, has had the good fortune to find in a private collection more than a hundred original letters of Gray to Horace Walpole, covering a period of 35 years, says "The Times."

The earliest, which is apparently the earliest letter of Gray that has been preserved, was written from Cambridge on January 27, 1735, not long after Walpole had left Eton, and about six weeks before he went up to Cambridge. As is well-known, Walpole went to King's, but rumour, it seems, destined the son of the Prime Minister for Trinity, for Gray writes:—

I read yesterday in the news, that Sir R. W's youngest Son, a young Gentleman of great hopes was coming to Trinity-College, Cambridge: pray, let me know, whether you are acquainted with him, and what hopes we may entertain of him.

The latest letter is dated from Pembroke College, Cambridge, on September 17, 1770, a few months before Gray's death. It was written to express sympathy with Walpole in the throes of a very severe and prolonged attack of gout—a familiar enemy—whose attacks Gray says he himself was daily expecting, "the more violent perhaps for having been now for some years suspended." He counsels exercise as a preventive:—

Man is a creature made to be jumbled, and no matter whether he goes on his head or heels, move or be moved he must. I am convinced I owe my late and present ease to the little expeditions I always make in summer.

WALPOLE, GRAY, AND WEST.

These letters, of which considerably less than a third have been printed, and that mostly in a garbled text, throw a very interesting light on the early relations between Gray and Walpole, which prove to have been far more intimate than might be gathered from such letters as have been published. In some of the earliest letters Gray signs himself "Orozonades," thus setting beyond dispute the question as to his identify with the individual who figures under that name in the letters of Walpole, West, and Gray himself. Walpole figures under the name of "Celadon," a name which will be new to readers of the youthful correspondence of the members of the "quadruple alliance."

On a slip of paper preserved with these letters Walpole has written:—

These first letters from Mr. Gray to Mr. Walpole were written when they were both lads just removed from school to the university, where they and Mr. Aston had assumed feigned names, and assigned others to their particular acquaintance, that they might correspond with the greater freedom This puerility, excusable at the ages of 18 and 17, would have been ridiculous at a riper age, and they soon laid it aside. Consequently when Mr. W. entrusted these letters to Mr. Mason that he might select such as were proper for publication, all those childish distinctions were struck out, and Mr. Mason made a very judicious selection for the press. Mr. W., notwithstanding, was so partial to those early blossoms of his friend's wit, genius, and humour that he could not determined to destroy them.

THE WALPOLE LETTERS.

The same collection contains a number of unpublished letters of Horace Walpole, which will be included in the forthcoming supplement to the late Mrs. Paget Toynbee's edition of the letters. Among these are the first two letters written by Walpole (in 1725, when he was eight years old) to his mother, and his last letter (written in 1797, in his 80th year), of which one line only, and the signature, a very shaky O, are in his hand. There is also a series of letters to Horace Mann at Florence, earlier in date than any that have been published, written from Rome, (with information as to the movements of the Old Pretender and his two sons) and other places in Italy; besides letters to Sir Robert Walpole, Richard West, Henry Fox, Lord Camden, Lord Lansdowne, Lady Di Beauclerc, Dr. Conyers Middleton (whose collection of antiquities was purchased by Walpole), Lord Stafford, Lady Harvey, Lady Ailesbury, General Conway, Richard Bentley, and Dr. Lort, these last including, in Walpole's own words (endorsed on the packet containing them), "two or three about Chatterton, very particular and worth perserving."

These papers came as it were by direct descent from Walpole himself to their present owner, having been bequethed to the then head of the family by Walpole's executrix and residuary legatee. Mrs. Damer (only child of Walpole's first cousin and lifelong friend, General Conway), who died in 1828.

CREDIT BANK AFFAIRS.

CLAIMS AGAINST DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS.

In the liquidation proceedings of the Credit Bank of India, Mr. Justice Macleod has issued misfeasance summons on the application of the official liquidator, Mr. R. D. Sethna, against Mr. Kazi Kabirudhin, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Tyebbhai M. M. Maskatiwalla, the Hon. Sirdar Syedali El Edroos, Mr. Hiralal Chhotalal Shroff, Mr. Tricumrai D. Mehta and Dr. Gulam Hussein V. Patel as directors and Jaffer Joosub as manager to recover from them jointly and severally a sum of Rs. 23,23,231, the claim against Mr. Maskatiwalla being for Rs. 6,06,600 a sum advanced to unsubstantial persons during the period he was a director.

A misfeasance summons to recover Rs. 1,77,930 has also been issued against N. R. Mistry and A. C. Rice alias A. E. Cama, auditors of the Bank.

The summons against the directors has been made returnable in June while the summons against the auditors has been stayed pending the disposal of the criminal case against Mistry.

EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

PAST YEAR'S WORKING "ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY."

The Fourth Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Eastern Bank (Limited) was held in mail week at the registered office, 4, Crosby-square, E.C., the Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., the chairman of the company, presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. Reginald Carter) read the notice convening the meeting, and also the minutes of the previous general meeting which were confirmed.

The Chairman.—Gentlemen, I suppose that, as a matter of course, you will take the report and accounts, which have been printed and circulated, as read. (Agreed.) On behalf of the Board I have pleasure in submitting to you the fourth annual report and balance-sheet for the year ended December 31 last. After making full provision for doubtful debts and other contingencies and placing £15,000 to the reserve fund, which will then stand at £30,000, we propose to pay a dividend to the shareholders at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less income tax, as against 5 per cent. last year. This will absorb £24,000 leaving a balance of £8,152 8s. 11d. to carry forward to the next account.

THE BALANCE-SHEET EXPLAINED.

I think you will agree with me that the result of the year's working may be regarded as entirely satisfactory. (Hear hear). The figures of the balance-sheet are somewhat lower than those of last year, chiefly in consequence of the financial crisis in Bombay, to which I will refer later. Current accounts and fixed deposits show a decrease of £479,000, but acceptances on account of customers are higher by nearly £100,000 and loans payable against bills and securities are £100,000 more. Both increases are satisfactory, as exhibiting vitality in our business. On the other side of the account cash and bullion are £66,000 lower. Our investments at £298,000 are about £20,000 higher than last year. As I expect you have already had brought before you in other quarters, the severe depreciation in securities has compelled banking institutions to write off considerable sums during the past year, and we have been no exception. Our securities stand in our books at market prices on December 31 last, but I am glad to tell you that a considerable portion of the amount written off at that date has since been recovered. Bills receivable and bills discounted together show an increase of £60,000, which is further evidence of the developmnt of our business along sound banking lines. Clients' liability for drafts against shipments is the *contra* entry to acceptances on account of customers. Loans receivable and advances stand at £1,195,000, against £1,574,000 last year. Although the totals of some of the accounts are reduced, mainly arising from the conditions of affairs in Bombay, I am glad to tell you that there has been a substantial increase in the figures relating to business originating from the side, which is an extremely satisfactory feature.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN INDIA.

I will not attempt any detailed review of the condition of the money markets during the past year; this has been dealt with ably and exhaustively at the annual meetings recently held of the London joint stock banks, the reports of which have a wide circulation in the Press. The outstanding feature has been the dearness of money, arising in a large measure from the disturbed political conditions in Europe and the financial stringency which has arisen in those countries mainly financed through issues of public loans in the London market. I would, however, remark that high rates of interest are chiefly advantageous to banking institutions having heavy deposits, a large proportion of which bear no interest. The Eastern Bank has not arrived at this stage, and in consequence the operations during the past year have been attended by more than ordinary difficulty. Whilst the money markets in Europe have been as I have indicated, India—and particularly Bombay—has been subjected to a financial crisis, the effect of which has been seen in the failures of several banking institutions under Indian management, creating a condition of suspicion and uneasiness throughout the bazaars. I am glad to tell you that we have escaped any injury (hear, hear), although necessarily we have held a much larger proportion of our liabilities in actual cash and our profit-earning capacity has consequently been impaired. We have also experienced a falling off in our deposits in Bombay, the result of the stringency to which I have referred. The remarks I have made chiefly concern Bombay, which was the storm centre. In Calcutta, I am pleased to say, the condition of affairs remains practically normal, and I have nothing special to report in regard to our branch at that point, which, under the careful management of Mr. Harvey, Jones, continues to make satisfactory progress.

It is generally believed that the failure of the Indian-managed banks—Swadeshi banks, as they are called—will prove not an unmixed evil, as however, admirable may have been the intention of the promoters of those institutions the management has not attained the high standard of efficiency to which we have been accustomed in institutions under the control of British managers. In the long run I think it will be found that the people of India will turn to British banks to deposit their funds.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

The general conditions and prospects of business in India for the current year are quite satisfactory. The monsoon, upon which so much depends, has again proved good, except for a premature stoppage in October resulting in serious damage to crops in the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and the Punjab. The shareholders may expect me to say something in regard to our advances against opium, to which I referred at our last annual meeting. I am glad to inform you that practically the whole of our then outstanding loans have been repaid, and the export of the drug to China has now entirely ceased. The total of our loans at present outstanding is £12,865 against opium valued at December 31 at £113,900.

The business of our branch at Baghdad shows expansion. Trade in that part of the world, however, has been greatly hampered by the insecurity of the roads leading to Northern Persia, making the ultimate cost of goods shipped through Baghdad prohibitive; so much so, that in many cases Manchester huses are sending piecegoods by parcel post through Russia, in consequence of the greater security of the trade routes in territory under that country's supervision. The effect of this is to divert the trade of Northern Persia into Russia hands. I have I think, given you a broad summary of our business abroad, and it only remains for me to express the appreciation of the directors at the vigilant care and the careful management shown by the members of the Bombay Committee and Mr. Anderson, our manager in Bombay. I am sure you will agree with me that we owe grateful thanks to these gentlemen and to Mr. Sutton, our manager in London, for the satisfactory report it has been my privilege to lay before you. (Hear, hear.)

PROPOSED INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

The question of an increase of capital has received the careful consideration of your board, and steps would have been taken in this direction had it not been for the financial disturbance in India. As you are aware a large proportion of the bank's capital is held in Bombay, and it was thought inexpedient to call upon the bank's shareholders in that country for further capital until conditions have become more normal. Having regard, however, to the increasing business of the bank and the desirability of establishing new branches, your directors consider it necessary to take early steps to increase the capital of the bank. That is all I have to say, and I will now move, "That the report and accounts, which have been printed and circulated be adopted." After that has been seconded if any gentleman wants to ask any questions, I will do my best to answer them.

Mr. J. C. Georges Bouillat.—I beg to second that.

Mr. James S. Newell.—May I ask when you contemplate calling up the £1 a share to which you alluded at the last general meeting?

The Chairman.—We have come to no decision at the moment. I think you must leave the matter in our hands, but you may depend upon it that we will give you ample and sufficient notice. You must bear in mind that there are times and seasons, and some are more suitable than others. We must not call it up at a time when a dividend would be payable upon it for the whole year and when the earning power was not sufficient to make it a reasonable transaction.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman: I have now to move, "That the following dividend be now declared out of the net profits of the bank for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1913, upon the capital issued and paid up on that date—viz., on 100,000 shares of £10 each, £4 per share paid up, at 6 per cent. per annum, less income-tax. That the dividend be payable on and after Monday, 9th March, 1914."

Mr. J. S. Haskell seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G., next moved, "That the Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. J. S. Haskell, and Mr. G. Bromley-Martin, the retiring directors, be re-elected directors of the company."

Mr. Emile Francqui seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co., and Mr. de Westley Layton were re-elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of £200 per annum, on the motion of Mr. H. L. Baggallay, seconded by Mr. Newell.

Mr. C. W. Heath.—Gentlemen, before we separate I am sure we should all wish to express our thanks to our chairman for presiding to-day. His many public interests are known to most of us, but I venture to think that to none of them does he give a larger measure of his care and attention than to the interests of the Eastern Bank. I am sure he would wish us, as we ourselves wish, to associate with his name the names of his co-directors on the board and of the manager, officials, and staff of the Eastern Bank here and abroad. I have therefore much pleasure in formally moving, "That the warm thanks of the meeting be accorded to the Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh and to his co-directors on the board and to the officers and staff of the Eastern Bank for the care and attention displayed by them in the conduct of the bank's affairs during the past year." (Cheers.)

Mr. J. F. Morris seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman.—Gentlemen, it would be less than courteous if I did not say at once quite frankly that we appreciate not only the terms of the motion, which includes ourselves and the staff, but the kindly way in which it was proposed and accepted by those whom we represent. I can only say that in the future as in the past we shall do our very best to give you good and satisfactory results, and make the bank a credit not only to the shareholders, but to London, which is its headquarters.

The proceedings then terminated.—"The Times."

PERSONAL SERVICE.

SUPPRESSION OF CLASS HATRED.

Lord Methuen delivered an address on Mar. 5, at Sunderland House, the residence of the Duchess of Marlborough, on behalf of the Personal Service Association.

Lord Methuen said that in this country people did not give the lead they should give to the class below them. What the Cavendish Association wanted was to impress on universities and public schools the duty of giving a lead and showing appreciation of work done by their ancestors. There was an enormous amount of work done by the Charity Organization Society in which universities and public schools could help, and he believed that a great many young men when they left school or the university would be quite ready to do something for the community if only they knew how to set about it: if some one would come forward and suggest help on boards of guardians, on county councils, on the Charity Organization Society, or in other ways. The association wanted to infuse into the rising generation a realization of their duty to God and their country. The Territorial Army was a place where they could come forward. There were officers training corps and lads went through the work at school, but the help that might be expected was not given to the Territorial Army. It would improve the physique of the nation and get rid of that spirit of false inde-

pendence that existed among our countrymen. With the highest respect for Lord Roberts, he could not feel that the scheme of universal service entered into practical politics; but felt that just as we had compulsory education, so it would be good for the nation to have compulsory cadet training. That would be rendering the country a service and it would improve the physique and whole tone of the nation.

Lord Methuen praised the efforts of the Personal Service Association in London to alleviate misery. It was helping to suppress an unfortunate endeavour to set class against class, and he hoped that people would realize that to whatever class they might belong it was for the good of the country and themselves that they should pull together.

THE PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary announces the following contributions towards the above named Hospital:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 23,82,998-4-5; The Trustees of the Trust Deed made by Bai Dinbai, daughter of Khan Saheb Nowroji Suntoke and wife of Mr. Edulji Maneckji Saklatwalla (for Endowment Fund), Rs. 1,000; From the Estate of the late Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Rustomji Dalal, being the amount subscribed in his Oothamna ceremony for Endowment Fund), Rs. 500; Bai Motibai Jehangirji Divecha, in pious memory of her late father Mr. Dorabji Dosabhoy Hirji Khorsed, Rs. 150; Dr. Earuchshaw Jamsetji Hakim, in pious memory of the 2nd anniversary of her late brother Dr. Merwanji Jamsetji Hakim, Rs. 101; Messrs. Cursetji Bomanjee and Co., Rs. 100; Mr. P. M. Murzban (for current expenses), Rs. 77; Mr. N. H. Moos (for current expenses), Rs. 60; Mr. P. M. Murzban (for current expenses), Rs. 60; From the Poor Boxes placed at the Hospital, Rs. 40; Sir Bejonji Dadabhoy Mehta (for current expenses), Rs. 36; Mr. Phiroz R. M. Ratnagar (for current expenses), Rs. 32; Mr. Byramji Pestonji Contractor (for current expenses), Rs. 24; Mr. Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy (for current expenses), Rs. 24; Mr. Sorabji Dorabji Saklatwalla (for current expenses), Rs. 24; Sums of and under Rs. 20, Rs. 368-12. Total Rs. 23,85,595-0-5.

ALL-INDIA

CATTLE PRESERVATION SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1914.)

Head Office—LUCKNOW.

Branches to be opened in every City, Tahsil and every circle of 5 Villages all over India.

Funds required for

(1) One City Cattle shed ... ... Rs.62,000 divided in 12,400 shares†

(2) One Tahsil Cattle shed ... Rs. 31,000 divided in 6,200 shares†

(3) One Village Cattle shed circle of 5 villages ... Rs. 2,675† divided in 535 shares†

†At Rs. 5 each payable in cash or kind.

Sympathisers are requested to kindly purchase a few 5 Rupees shares and push the cause in their own locality.

For rules annual profits and other particulars please apply to—

MR. A. B. LAL, F.R.H.S.,
General Secretary.

Management and finance of each shed will be entirely in the hands of the shareholders of that locality.

The Asiatic Film Hiring Co.
The Largest Importers of Cinematograph Films and Machines in the East.
FILMS FOR SALE & HIRE.
Agents for all the leading Film Manufacturers of Europe and America.
This Company have the sole supply of Films to the theatres of the A. C. Co. Ltd.
Films are specially bought for the Eastern Market by our London Representative from the pick of the World's output.
FETURE FILMS SPECIALITY.
SPECIAL NOTE.—You are not limited to one firm's films.
WE DEAL WITH ALL.
Films arrive weekly by English Mail.
MONTHLY LISTS PUBLISHED.
Please send your address and we will post regulary to you.
HUNDREDS OF FILMS SOLD AT HALF AN ANNA PER FOOT.
Head Office, 49, Hornb Road, BOMBY.
R. S. ARNFIELD, Manager.)
Cables & Telegram "FILMS, BOMBAY."

UNITED ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

Provident Schemes

Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencie and Bonus List of.

43-1, Bowbazar Street,
Majumdar Bros., and Co.
CALCUTTA. Managing Agents

A BOON TO HOUSE OWNERS.

ELECTRIC

HEATING AND COOKING APPLIANCES
CHEAPER THAN OTHER FUEL.
ELECTRIC FANS OF ALL TYPE.
LATEST ELECTRICAL NOVELTIES.
Estimation for WIRING Sent Free.

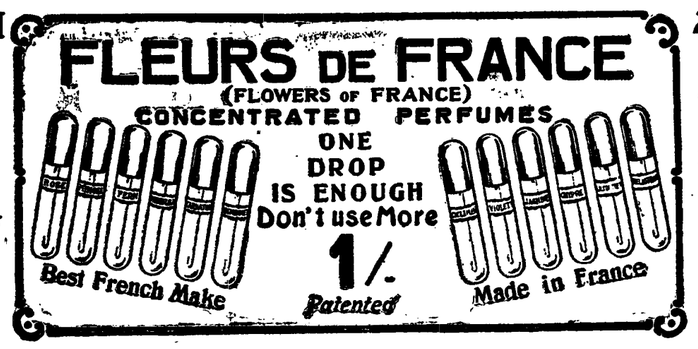
THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.,
1, ROGEY BUILDING, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS FROM PARIS. WITH APOLOGIES TO THE "EXCELSIOR."

The First Perfumance
HALLO FLEURS DE FRANCE
THE PERFUME GIRLS DELIGHT,
COMMENCES AT ALL WELL-KNOWN SHOPS

OPEN ALL DAY. TO-DAY. SEE THE SPECIAL SHOWS.

WATCH FOR THIS CARD THEN, GRASP THE OPPORTUNITY, AND BUY FLEURS De FRANCE PERFUMES. Price, Ans. 12 PER BOTTLE. WORTH A GUINEA.



29,000 HAPPY CITIZENS WILL BUY FLEURS De FRANCE PERFUMES TODAY; WAY NOT BE A HAPPY CITIZEN? Price, 12 annas per BOTTLE, WORTH A GUINEA.

The SUBTLE, enchanting, DELICATE, and exquisitely PENETRATING perfume of these sweet little FLOWERS OF FRANCE, concentrated into a LOVELY BOTTLE with drop feed with a silver plated cap, is really TOO WONDERFUL for mere words. (Vide the Press)

...MANUFACTURED IN FRANCE...

REMEMBER to ask your CHEMIST or STORES for FLEURS De FRANCE (Flowers of France), made in TWELVE different and highly concentrated perfumes, for the Extraordinary and Marvellous price of 12 annas per bottle.

FLEURS De FRANCE Co.,
ROOMS 2 & 3,
CARLTON HOTEL,
Outram Road, BOMBAY.

Selling Agents, Wanted.

THE CASE FOR HOME RULE.

Why it is Imperative that Ireland should Manage her own Affairs.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECTS.

It has been consistently maintained by the Unionists of Ulster that any measure of Home Rule for Ireland is and shall always be seperatist in its aims, disastrous in its consequences, the unmaking of the British constitution, and a blow to the solidarity of the Empire. Sir Edward Carson has said over and over again that the day a Home Rule Bill passes there will be a Provisional Government in Ulster which will refuse any connection whatever with an Irish Parliament. Mr. Asquith in moving the second reading of the Home Rule Bill the other day suggested that Ulster should determine by a poll of its electorate if it desires to be excluded from such a measure, such exclusion to last for six years, before which time the British Electorate should have an opportunity of pronouncing whether or not such exclusion should come to an end. This proposal has so far not been accepted by the leaders of Ulster.

It might be interesting to discuss what Irish Home Rule really means, and what is after all the main ground for such a measure. Home Rule means that the people of Ireland should govern themselves in purely Irish affairs through an Executive responsible to an Irish Parliament, subject to the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament. But an Irish Parliament would have nothing to do with the Crown, the army and navy, peace and war, treaties, foreign and colonial matters, coinage, religious liberty and personal freedom. Ireland would have a reduced representation at Westminister (42) and the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament over an Irish Parliament would always be undisputed and undisputable. If it is asked why Ireland wants Home Rule there can be no better answer than because she wants it, and because since the Act of Union of 1800,—which has been described by Prof. Dicey as "a contract hopelessly tainted with fraud and corruption"—she has never ceased to ask for it. It has been the perpetual demand of five-sixths of her elected representatives. The act of Union has resulted in her being taxed beyond her capacity and denied of a half of her population in half a century or, at any rate, to put the matter on non-disputable ground that has been the sequence of matters.

The administration of Ireland consists to-day of a series of Boards, about 67 in all, each independent of the other, uncontrolled by any public body in Ireland, and subject only to a department in London. A new Chief Secretary for Ireland for some time wakes up every other day to find that he is President of a new department of Board, whose officials he has never met, of which he has never heard, whose work he has no idea of, and for which he is theoretically responsible to Parliament. Lord Dunraven, said of this form of Government: "It is a sort, and a very bad sort of bureaucracy,—a Government by departments in Ireland, uncontrolled by Parliament, uncontrolled by any public body in Ireland, and subject only to a department in London. It is the most expensive system of Government in the world. Head for head the Government of Ireland costs more than the Government of any civilised community on the whole face of the earth. Under it there is no security whatsoever against absolute waste and misapplication of money." This state of things the Home Rule Bill proposes to change by giving the Irish people the management of their own local affairs, Imperial affairs being reserved for the Imperial Parliament and safeguards provided for all minorities.

It is after all the financial condition of Ireland past and present that has always been and still is the main factor urging a Home Rule measure. There are issues larger than Ulster, issues that involve all Ireland, that go to determine a Home Rule measure,—grave economic issues, particularly the financial, that have ever been the chief consideration in all attempts at readjustment or reconstruction. Apart from its constitutional aspect, therefore, it is the financial arrangements of the Bill that inevitably determine its whole structure.

Many blue books have been filled with the evils of the existing financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland. But they can all be traced to two or three main sources.

OVER TAXATION.

First of all Ireland is under the present arrangements dragged into a system of taxation adopted to the needs of Great Britain and not to her own. The Royal Commission on the Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland, which reported in 1896, and which formed a new starting point in British policy towards Ireland, was unanimously of opinion that Ireland was taxed beyond her capacity as compared with Great Britain to the extent of three million pounds a year, and that this had gone on for over 75 years. Prof. Oldham has shown in a paper read before the British Association at Portsmouth that beyond all the expenses of Irish Government "the net balances retained by Great Britain between 1809 and 1911 amounted to £320,780,970 without including interest." The Commission said about Ireland's taxable capacity as compared to Great Britain's: "It is not estimated by any of us as exceeding one-twentieth." Measured by the same standards to-day it stands at one twenty-fifth. And yet the rates of taxation are the same for both countries. Some honest people seem to find it difficult to understand how a tax, which is tolerable in England, is intolerable in Ireland. But it is a simple principle of taxation that "identity in rates of taxation does not necessarily involve equality of burden." Nothing more impressed the minds of the Commissioners as the result of this over-taxation than the contrast in the progress of population between the two islands. In the concluding 50 years of the period they found in Great Britain that population had doubled, while in Ireland it had been cut down to nearly a half. In 1841 the population of Ireland was 8,175,124; in 1894 4,600,599; and in 1911 it was 4,381,951. Since 1851 it has been estimated that 4,236,365 people have emigrated from Ireland.

The causes are not far to seek. In the present financial arrangements of Ireland there is nothing that correlates revenue with expenditure. A British Chancellor of the Exchequer with an eye to British conditions frames a system of taxation which is automatically applied to Ireland. But a system suited to a wealthy manufacturing country is not necessarily suited to a poor agricultural one. Fiscal uniformity imposes this taxation on Ireland where the economic conditions are wholly different.

UNFAIR EXPENDITURE.

2. The same evil extends itself to expenditure, Parliament votes large sums of money to meet demands for social reform, improvement in the conditions of the working classes, arising chiefly from the pressure of English urban population. The legislation is prompted not by an Irish demand, but is all the same automatically extended to Ireland. It has been said of Ireland that keeping house with a partner wealthier than herself she is compelled to live up to the "champagne standard." Would Ireland of her own accord have undertaken an expenditure on Old Age Pensions, for instance, which swallowed up at one gulp nearly a third of her resources, and converted her surplus into a deficit? The income limit was fixed by Parliament at £26 per annum, with a view to the cost of living in Great Britain where the average income is between £45 and £50. But in Ireland the average is between £15 and 20, so that by applying the same standard, not the destitute alone, but almost every one who reaches the statutory age, may become a pensioner. So also, the expenses of the Irish Post Office have gone up by nearly 75 per cent. within the last 15 years with population falling, and no striking increase in the general activities of the country. The Committee on Irish Finance appointed recently pointed out that that was because enlarged facilities were required by Great Britain which were automatically applied to Ireland.

ILL-ASSORTED FISCAL UNION.

3. Under the present arrangements there is moreover no incentive for the economical administration of Irish finance. For extravagance is paid not by Ireland herself but by United Kingdom. So that Ireland needs a system which will enable her administrators to realise the connection between revenue and expenditure. All this only shows how ill-assorted is the present fiscal union between Great Britain and Ireland.

On these evils the Committee on Irish Finance came to a simple conclusion. The problems could best be solved by giving Ireland fiscal autonomy, loaded with the condition that Ireland was not to use her financial powers to erect a tariff against Great Britain, or to discriminate between goods coming from other countries, so as to prejudice British relations with foreign powers. This solution would have the merit that Irish finance would no longer be forced on the British pattern.

But the Government had to reject this solution. For they could not look upon the whole question from the financial point of view alone. Fiscal autonomy would involve a Colonial form of Home Rule. And a Colonial form af Home Rule would involve many conditions which in the case of Ireland would be undesirable. A self-governing colony, for instance, could set up its own army and navy, its own tariffs, and would tolerate no "safe-guards." The Home Rule movement since Gladstone's second bill has undoubtedly developed in the federal direction. The federal plan necessitates two important conditions: (1) Representatives at Westminster and (2) Imperial control of customs. And these would both be impossible in a Colonial plan. The problem, therefore, was to devise a system which while still retaining Imperial control of taxation would give Ireland enough power to withdraw from the British system so as not to be compelled to run on the British standard, bear the burden of its own extravagance and reap the reward of its own economy. This the Home Rule Bill proposes to do.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

The position reached at the present time, through the evils of the existing financial relations, is characterized by three features:—

1. Great Britain which used to draw an Imperial contribution of 3 million pounds a year on the average from Ireland, now finds herself paying out a million and a half annually. And this figure under the present system would go on increasing.

2. Great Britain is also paying Ireland's proportion of Imperial burdens (Army, Navy and the National Debt), for Ireland contributes nothing towards them directly or indirectly, a figure which may be put at two millions and a half (25 per cent. of the Irish Revenue).

3. Ireland is paying into the common purse *beyond* what is demanded by her taxable capacity a payment of £3 million a year.

And these evils are being endured by both countries to maintain Government expenditure in Ireland at £12½ millions a year beyond her needs and capacities.

The central fact in Irish finance is the deficit of a million and a half, the expenditure in Ireland exceeding by that amount the whole revenue contributed by Ireland. This, it is estimated, will increase for some time. The charges under Land Purchase and National Insurance will grow heavier for some years. The cost of Old Age Pensions will on the other hand decrease, but not to an extent to counterbalance the increases in the other two items. In any scheme of readjustment it would be neither practicable nor fair to throw upon the Irish Exchequer the whole burden of this deficit, which is after all the result of British management of Irish finance. On the other hand it ought not to rest permanently on the shoulders of the British taxpayer. Additional expense would, moreover, be incurred by the setting up of a new Parliament. And it would be unfair to start the new Government without any surplus. The Home Rule Bill therefore proposes to provide a sum of £500,000 to be handed over every year to Ireland as a margin, diminishing after 3 years by £20,000 a year, till it reaches £200,000. Adding this to the deficit of a million and a half, the total deficit after the Bill comes into operation, would be £2 millions to be borne by the British Treasury.

IMPERIAL CONTROL.

The main principle of the financial provisions of the Bill is that the Imperial Parliament will retain control of the customs and a general control over Irish taxation. (And because it does so, it proposes to retain 42 Irish representatives at Westminster). All taxes will be collected by Imperial officers and will be paid into the Imperial Exchequer. The Irish services under the Bill are divided into two groups; services transferred to Ireland, under the control of the Irish Parliament, and services reserved by and under the control of the Imperial Parliament. The Irish Parliament will pay for the transferred services. And for this purpose the Imperial Treasury will each year pay Ireland a sum equal to the cost of the services during the year the Bill comes into operation, together with the margin of £500,000. This would be known as the "transferred sum."

The Reserved Services, retained by the Imperial Parliament consist of Old Age Pensions, Land Purchase, National Insurance, Labour Exchanges, the Royal Irish Constabulary (which is to be transferred to the Irish Parliament at the end of six years), Savings Banks, Public Loans made in Ireland before the passing of the Act, and the Collection of Revenue (except the Post Office Revenue). The amount left after the transferred sum is paid to Ireland remains with the Imperial Treasury to meet the cost of the Reserved Services. This falls short of the cost of such services by a million and a half which, as we have seen, with the margin of £500,000 would have to be borne by the Imperial Treasury. The permanent retention of these services, however, would mean a very limited form of Home Rule. The Bill, therefore, provides that with the exception of Land Purchase and the Collection of Revenue, the Irish Parliament may take over any of the Reserved Services at any time by giving 12 months' notice. Along with such transfer the cost of meeting the service would likewise be transferred from the Imperial Treasury and added to the transferred sum. A sum equal to the cost of the service in the year of transfer would be handed over annually to the Irish Parliament. The Bill provides for the creation of a Joint Exchequer Board with two members appointed by the Irish Treasury and two by the Imperial Treasury with a chairman appointed by the King, to determine certain questions of fact arising under the financial provisions of the Bill.

POWERS TO TAX.

Certain powers are given to the Irish Parliament to levy and vary taxation, but so as not to prejudice free trade between Ireland and Great Britain, and not to interfere with the powers of taxation of the Imperial Government. It may levy any new taxes other than new customs duties. It may add to customs duties and certain other duties levied by the Imperial Government to a certain extent. And it may reduce any tax levied in Ireland, with the exception of certain stamp duties which must be uniform all over the United Kingdom. The Imperial Treasury would collect the revenue arising from any increase in taxation enacted by the Irish Parliament, and an addition would be made to the transferred sum to that extent. Similarly if taxation is reduced by the Irish Parliament, a deduction would be made from the transferred sum. The Irish Exchequer would therefore gain or lose by any increase or decrease enacted by the Irish Parliament, the net revenue of the Imperial Exchequer remaining unaffected. When the Irish revenue balances for three successive years the total charges for Irish purposes, the Joint Exchequer Board would report the matter with a view to the revision of the financial arrangements.

ADVANTAGES TO BOTH.

The results of all these proposals would be:—

1. The deficit of a million and a half would not rest permanently on the shoulders of the British taxpayer. Ireland would have the privilege and the burden of responsibility. She may economise or she may increase her expenditure, but at her own cost. The cost to Great Britain cannot be increased. The Irish Parliament would be allowed to benefit by its own economies. Within ten years it is expected Ireland would be paying her way. An equilibrium would be reached between her revenue and expenditure. And then a new arrangement contemplated in the Bill could be established, and Ireland's contribution to the common expenses of the United Kingdom considered and fixed.

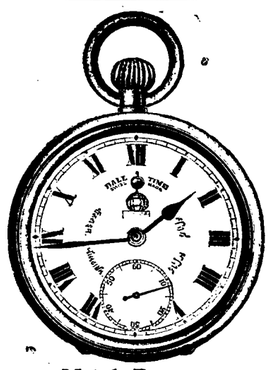
2. There would be sufficient field for Imperial taxation and sufficient security for loans already made.

3. The finances of Ireland would no longer be moulded on the British pattern, nor would they be disturbed by the finances of the Imperial Parliament, and *vice versa*.

4. The Union between Great Britain and Ireland would still remain the important factor, and in no less a dominant position. The problems of Ireland and the problems of Great Britain are so different that no single Parliament could possibly and adequately deal with both. An Irish authority would deal more effectively and more economically with Irish needs. Nor would there be any creation of an independent authority. The Irish Parliament would be but an agency for the conduct of Irish affairs under the control and the undisputable supremacy of the Imperial Parliament.

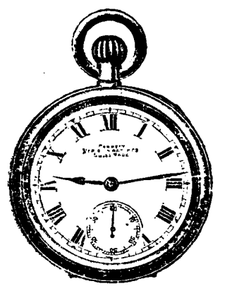
MERIDIAN WATCH CO.'S

BALL TIME.



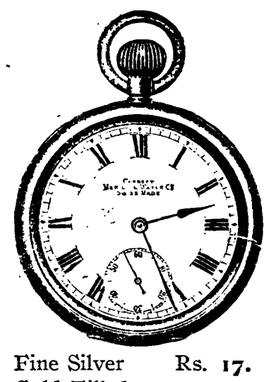
Metal Rs. 15.

CORRECT.



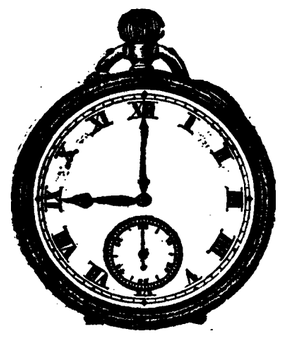
Metal Rs. 17.
Fine Silver „ 21.
14 ct. Gold „

CORRECT.



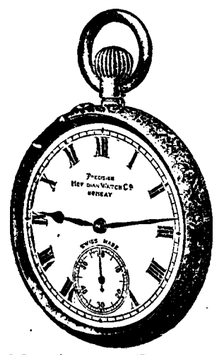
Fine Silver Rs. 17.
Gold Filled „ 25.
14 ct. Gold „ 50.

PROGRESS.



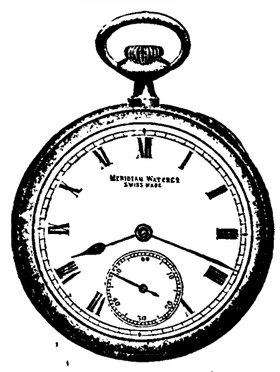
Metal Rs. 20.
Fine Silve „ 25.
18 ct. Gold „ 80 & 110

PRECISION.



Metal Rs. 30
Fine Silver „ 35.
18 ct. Gold „ 150

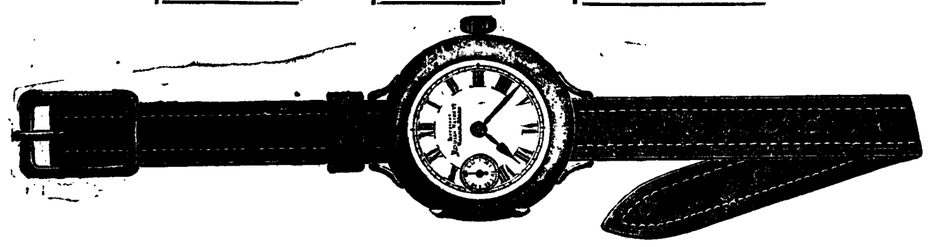
MONARCH.



Fine Silver Rs. 55.
14 ct. Gold „ 140

PRECISION LEVER WATCHES.

CORRECT. SELECT. SEVEN OAKS.

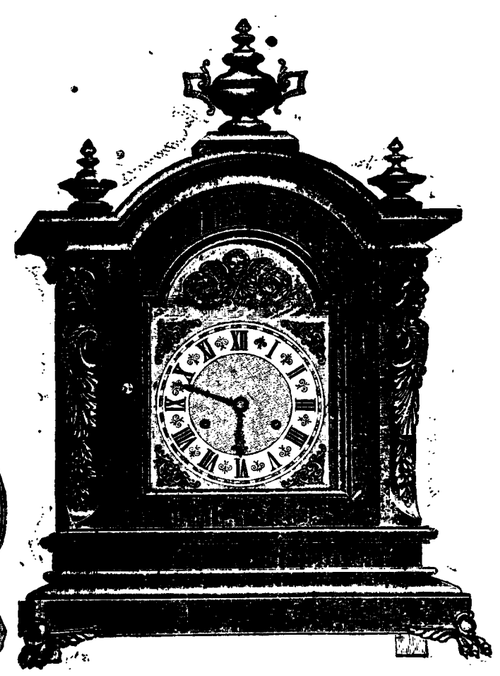


"CORRECT" Metal Rs. 17 14 ct. Gold Rs. 45 "SELECT" Fine Silver — — Rs. 32
„ Fine Silver „ 21 18 ct. „ „ 50 „ „ „ Screw case „ 35
„ Gold Filled „ 23 18 ct. „ Heavy „ 80 SEVEN OAKS „ „ — — „ 40
LARGE VARIETY, Square, Tonneau, Oblong Wrist WATCHES Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.

WESTMINSTER CHIMING CLOCKS.

8 Day Time Piece.
AI. EQUATOR
French Made.

Rs, 16 & 18.
Leather Case Rs. 2-8 extra.



Rs. 80.

30 Hours Alarm
Time Piece.
RIVERSIDE
French Made.

Rs. 4.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

Next to Excelsior Cinema,

BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

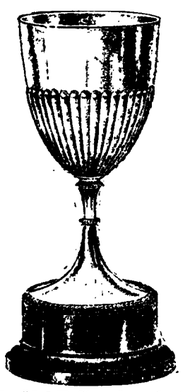
SHEFFIELD-MADE
PRESENTATION OR CHALLENGE CUPS.
STERLING SILVER.

Compare quality and finish with the cheap drawn silverware manufactured elsewhere.

No. M666 4½ ins. diam
Rs. 42.

No. M1634. Kylix 500 B C
Diam. 4 ins. **Rs. 50.**

No. M2102 Diam. 5 ins.
Rs. 42.



No. M81 F. Sizes from ⅛ pt. to 3 pint capacity.
From **Rs. 30** to **Rs. 170.**

No. M6830 2 pts. Rs. 128.
3 pts. Rs. 195.

No. M81 P. Sizes from ½pt. 3 pt. capacity.
Rs. 30 to Rs. 110.

No. 7300 The Raleigh
1 pt. **Rs. 135.** 3 pts. **Rs. 255.**

No. M2094 Diam. 6⅝ ins.
Rs. 82.

No. M2105 Diam. 4½ ins.
Rs. 42.

No. M6839 3 pints. Height 9 ins.
Rs. 156.

Liberal discount allowed to Gymkhanas, Sports Clubs and Regimental Institutes.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd. The noted house for Highest quality. **BOMBAY & POONA.**

DO NOT BE MISLED.

Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, London) is THE ONLY ONE OF THIS NAME in Bombay and OTHER Qualified Eye Specialist of the same name in or out of Bombay.

(THE ORIGINAL FIRM. EST 1890.)

Eyes are examined (free of charge) to correct all Complicated Errors of Refraction by

Dr. Dinshaw Dastoor,

Surgeon-Oculist, late **Clinical Assistant** at the Royal Westminster and other **Principal Eye Hospitals of London** and holding **Diplomas** from **London Eye Hospitals** and **Certificates** by the **Senior Ophthalmic Surgeons** and **Professors** of the **Hospital** testifying to his being "**a thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator.**

STOCK:—Latest and of most Perfect Make, for COMPETITION DEFIED.
"LU-LU" Eye Drops, a safe and a positive cure all complaints of eyes, Re. 1.

DINSHAW M. Dastoor & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
95. ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite the Bombay Club, **Fort.**

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.

DANN & Co.,

Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch:-Watson's Hotel,

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

A BLESSING
TO SUFFERERS OF URETHRAL DISCHARGES.

"GUNC" CURES WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any injurious **INTERNAL** Medicines **PAINLESS POSITIVE** cure in **3 days** with instant relief, **Re. 1** and **Rs. 2.**

Money returned if not cured.

OF ALL DEALERS.
D. Specific Co.,
FORT, MEDOWS STREET.

THE GENTS' HOUSE,

HIGH GRADE

The New "Linked" One & Two-button Lounge Suit
with curved close-fitting skirts fitting tight over the hips.
A distinctive style, striking an entirely new note.
To measure from Rs 25,

Latest Suitings & Excellent Cutting.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite:—
Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.
293, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

GODREJ'S SAFES

Used by their Majesties when IN INDIA.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

Largest Safe Works IN INDIA.
Employing 500 men.

372 Safes of the value of nearly Rs. **85,000** supplied after a **severe**

FIRE TEST
TO
THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

Godrej's Safes are used by—

H. I. M.'s Mint, Currency Office, Public Works Office, Improvement Trust, Municipality, High Court, Secretariat, Port Trust, General Post Office, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, Native States, Jewellers, Yokohama, Alliance, Central, Eastern, Credit and other Banks, and all the Leading Commercial Firms in Bombay.

Write for Catalogue No. 10 to—

GODREJ & BOYCE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Near Gas Works, Parel,
BOMBAY.

ONE
PAYING COURSE.

"ACCOUNTANCY" course is taught by correspondence. No condition of age or university certificate. No study by heart. Grand reduction in fees up to 5th April. Course is most useful for service and promotion. Number exceeds 200 in a month only. Candidates are prepared for London Chamber of Commerce examination. Schooe is recognised by Government. Do not lose this golden opportunity but write to-day for full particulars to:

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE. POONA CITY

EASTER EGGS

NOW READY AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.

Chocolate Easter Eggs from As. 12 per dozen to Re. 1 each. Chocolate Easter Eggs beautifully decorated containing sweets: al sizes from As. 4 to Rs. 2-8. Fancy Easter Eggs, Porcelain Easter Eggs, Satin Easter Eggs, Eggs in fancy baskets, and a great variety of Easter Eggs of all sizes

MONGINI BROTHERS,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & CO.

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,
77, Hornby Road.
BOMBAY.

If you want a good, mild, well matured, genuine Scotch Whisky and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles. You will save not less than Six Annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

PALMER
CORD TYRE

was First in the Senior: Events: The Blue Riband of the Motor-Cycling World.

The triumph of the Palmer is increased by the fact that out of 84 starters only four machines were fitted with Palmer Cord Tyres, all of which were bought in the ordinary course, and no inducement whatever was offered either to the rider or manufacturer to fit them.

Mr. Wood used the same pair of tyres throughout the race; unlike other competitors, he was not stopped once by tyre trouble.

For full particulars apply to your dealer or to:—

Messrs. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.

Brigade Road, **BANGALORE** Telepone No. 2720.
1, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY** Telegraphic address "WILLINGTON CYCLISTS."
East Street, **POONA.**

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN (*Registered.*)
BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM.

A Reliable Remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Weak joints, Sore Throats, Chest Colds, Cuts Toothaches, etc., etc.

Thousands of Bottles are sold As. 8 only.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists in India.
Sample Tin one anna postage Stamp.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
Jehangeer Street, MADRAS.
109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.